INSURANCE.

All Indian Trade Associations are anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

But this can be put into practice only by individuals to help Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1613.

VOL. XVII NO 13— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY JANUARY 16 1929 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
(CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929			
19 Jan.	Mantua * ..	All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	10,946
26 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 „	Morea * ..		10,953
23 „	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 „	Kaisar-I-Hind		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 „	Narkunda x..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,000
8	Morea ..		10,954
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Mooltan ..		20,847
29 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
6 July	Rajputana ..		16,568
13 „	Mantua ..		10,946
20 „	Maloja ..		20,837
27 „	Kaisar i-Hind.		11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea.	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions.	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charges for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929, these two vessels will be one class ships. Fares as follows:—

		Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£56	£98

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Heijin Maru ..	2nd Jan.	16th Jan.
Shinsei Maru ..	2nd „	18th „
Indus Maru ..	10th Jan.	24th „
Shingo Maru ..	17th „	31st „
Shunko Maru ..	23rd „	6th Feb.
Shinyo Maru ..	29th „	12th „
Chifuku Maru ..	10th Feb.	24th „
Heinan Maru ..	27th „	28th „

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929.		
18th Jan. 4 p.m.	Macedonia ..	China and Japan.
	Mirzapore ..	Straits China and Japan.
1st Feby.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
15th „	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Mar.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
15th „	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
29th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
26th April	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1929		
16th Jan.	Barjora ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
16th „	Karagola ..	East & South Africa.
18th „	Vasna ..	Busreh via Karachi.
19th „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
21st „	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
6th Feb.	Ellora ..	Mombassa only.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 5[illegible]- only; Apply for paticulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi|Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Hakozaki Maru..	10500	....	@23 Jan
*Erie Maru ..	5467	15 Jan.	23 „
*Nagato Maru ..	5901	16 „	27 „
*Yesaki Maru ..	4272	18 „	28 „
*Yamagata Maru	3807	19 „	31 „
Hakusan Maru..	10400	....	@6 Feb.
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Jan.	13 „
Haruna Maru ..	10500	....	@20 „
*Hakodate Maru	5303	16 Feb.	28 „

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	24 Jan.	10 Feb,
Kashima Maru ..	10000	7 Feb.	24 „
Hakone Maru ..	10500	21 „	10 Mar.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Korea Maru ..	20000	6 Feb.	13 Feb.
Shinyo Maru ..	21000	20 „	27 „

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

BANKING

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	„ 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	„ 102,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	Singapore
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Shimonosaka
Calcutta	Lyons	Sourabaya
Canton	Manila	San Francisco
Changchun	Marunouchi	Samarang
Darien	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sydney
Hamburg	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagoya	Tokyo
Harbin	Osaka	Tsinan
Hongkong	Peking	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeir	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO
Manager.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: Kemp & Co., Charni Rd., Bombay.
J. Tirath & Co., Bunder Rd., Karachi.
Tele. Address:—"Ulcer" Kandi.

BANKING

Allahabad Bank Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Capital called up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.
Branches and Sub-Agencies.

Agra.	Lahore.
Allahabad	Lahore City.
Allahabad City.	Lucknow.
Amritsar.	Lucknow City.
Bareilly.	Aminabad Park, Lucknow.
Benares.	Lyallpur.
Bombay.	Meerut.
Cawnpore.	Moradabad.
Cawnpore City.	Mussoorie.
Chandausi.	Muttra.
Dehra Dun.	Nagpur.
Delhi.	Naini Tal.
Fyzabad.	Patna.
Gorakpur.	Rae Bareli.
Hapur.	Raipur.
Hathras.	Rangoon.
Jhansi.	Shahjahanpur.
Jubbulpore.	Sitapur.

Pay Offices:

Auraiya.	Ghaziabad.
Deoband.	Sikandrabad.
Etawah.	Sambhal.

LONDON BANKERS:
The P. & O. Banking Corporation, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank, Limited.

Banking business of every description transacted on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE.
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Afreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Kadjan.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman)
Raj Ratna Sheth MaganbhaRi P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda.)
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M. A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M. A. (Agent,) The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai. Naib Dewan, Baroda.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3. 3/4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street : : BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

Insure with the Pioneers of Life Assurance work in Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LTD. (Est. 1891)

No Share-holders No Capitalists. | TRUSTEE — GOVT. OFFICIAL TRUSTEE. | Claims paid over Rs. 550,000 Insurance fund over Rs. 400,000

Compare with others its GREAT AGE, SECURITY, Management and Absolutely the lowest rates.

CASH BONUS in the shape of difference of premium with the Bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary, 309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

BANKING.

Bank of India Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 89,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY.
Manager.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Hamum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN
B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22[illegible].

WESTERN INDIA Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.
PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13, Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per W. Life Rs. 22-1/2	1000 p.a. End Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund.
Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserve.
Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.
Several new attractive plans.
Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bombay.

A Sure Cure
for
Indigestion, Brain-fag, Weak memory, etc.
Rupee ONE only for a tin (32 pills)
The Atank Nigrah Pills
For particulars write to:—
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY.
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)
Bombay Office—Kalbadevi Rd.

Bombay Chronicle.

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Yearly ..... Rs. 4 Rs. 5.

Foreign Rs. 7.

SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Educated and experienced persons as Branch Managers for an established Life Insurance Company at district towns. Salary according to qualifications. Apply stating age, erperience and locality preferred and salary expected to Box No. 2224, Advt. Dept. Bombay "Chronicle."
A 31648

WANTED—A WEAVING MASTER, who also knows Carding and Spinning of Woollen Yarns to take charge of our Small Woollen Mills at Amritsar (Punjab.) Send applications stating qualifications, present pay, and the minimum pay acceptable. KHAN BAHADUR SHAIKH GULAM HUSSUN and Co., Amritsar, (Punjab.)
A 31639

WANTED—English knowing capable and influential DISTRICT AGENTS by a well established Insurance concern, possessing Government Securities to canvass Life Assurance Policies upto Rs. 500/- without Medical Examination. Liberal Commission allowed to working Agents. For particulars apply to The SECRETARY, NATIONAL PROVIDENT COMPANY, LIMITED, 128, The Mall, Cawnpore.
A 31374

WANTED.

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS on Commission or pay or both to sell SHARES of world-famous tea concerns of Bengal. Please apply with testimonials to Messrs. ARYAN PLANTERS AGENCY, 219, Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA.
A

PERSONAL:

HEARTY THANKS to VISHNU and GANESHA as promised on 17 November as also on 16 December and 18 December.—B
P R1357

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DEALING in everything on BROKERAGE principle on moderate commission and up-to-date work. Give trial orders and satisfy yourself. THE ROYAL TRADING CO. Post Box 3537 Bombay.
T 31573

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE DELHI.—(Registered under Act XXI of 1860) Teaches and Grants Diplomas in Dentistry, Homoeopathy Electro-Homoeopathy and Biochemistry.—Please apply for Prospectus to Dr. R. R. Gupta H.M.D. Principal.
M R1391

MEDICAL

MADANKAMESWAR LEHAM.—A boon to the weak and the Impotent. Improves Vigor, Strength and Manhood. Cures heat, and diabetes, gives wonderful effects. 2 Tins enough. 20 Tolas tin—Rs. 1-4-0. V. P. extra. P. C. A. CO., Ayurvedic Samaj Peridepi. Nellore Dt., M. P.
M R1356

LOANS.

FREE "KEY TO WEALTH" or how to obtain loans without interest. Apply:—THE BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE LTD. Bombay 2.
L 31542

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they with to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

WANTED.

A DISTRICT ENGINEER under the Darbhanga District Board on a salary of Rs. 800-40-1,000 plus travelling allowance at the first class rate according to the rules in force.

Applicants must possess the qualifications required under the Local Self-Government rules and should submit their applications in a sealed and registered cover addressed to the Chairman, District Board, Darbhanga, superscribed "application for the appointment of District Engineer." The applications must be accompanied by all the necessary certificates and testimonials together with a suitable envelope addressed and sufficiently stamped for registration for returning the original certificate in the event of the applicants' being unsuccessful. They should state their age, qualification, past experience of District Board work and place of residence.

The selected candidate shall be confirmed after having passed through the probationery period fixed under the rules, and must occupy the District Board quarters, constructed for District Engineer's residence on payment of a monthly rent calculated at 10 per cent. on the pay.

Canvassing by the candidates or through any agency directly or undirectly is strictly forbidden and any instance of the same will render the applicant's name to be removed from the list of the candidates.

Selected candidates may be called in for interview before final selection which they will have to do at their own cost.

Applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 28th of February, 1929.

M. P. N. SINHA,
Chairman,
District Board, Darbhanga.
Laheriasarai,
The 11th January, 1929.
31642

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY BAR COUNCIL.

NOTIFICATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of all persons who were, as advocates, vakils or pleaders, entitled as of right to practise in the High Court of Bombay "before" the 1st of January, 1929, that, under the proviso to Sec. 8 (2) (b) of the Indian Bar Councils Act 1926, a fee of Rs. 10|- (Rupees Ten) is payable to the Bombay Bar Council constituted under the said Act in respect of enrolment.

By Resolution No. 2, dated the 10th January, 1929, of the Bombay Bar Council the fee payable under the said proviso in respect of enrolment by all Advocates applying for admission "on or after" the 1st of January 1929 is also fixed at Rs. 10|- (Rupees Ten).

The undersigned is authorised to receive the said fee of Rs. 10|- and to pass valid receipts in respect thereof. The said amount should be paid to the undersigned on or before the 31st of March 1929.

V. G. DALVI,
Bar.-at-Law,
Member and Secretary.
High Court Bar Library,
11th January, 1929.
31643

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE AMBAJI TARANGA LT. RLY., CO., LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Liquidator at 41, Medows Street, Fort, on the 23rd day of January, 1929, for the purpose of considering the offer of Dr. Popat Parbhuram Vaidya to take an assignment of the Company's claim against Lallubhai Chhaganlal Doshi under a decree of the High Court of Bombay, obtained by the Liquidator against the said Lallubhai Chhaganlal Doshi as well as in the security obtained by the Liquidator from the said Lallubhai Chhaganlal Doshi at 4-30 p.m.

If there be no quorum on the said date an Adjourned Meeting will be held on the same day and time and place a week after i.e. on WEDNESDAY, the 30th January, 1929.

For the Ambaji Taranga Lt. Rly. Co., Ltd., (In Voluntary Liquidation).
G. K. DALAL,
Liquidator.
41, Medows Street,
Bombay, 14-1-1929.
31644

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

N. J. SHAH, a member of the firm of Messrs. Dalal and Shah Incorporated Accountants, carring on business at 70, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay and P. B. Goradia, residing at Chowpati, without the Fort of Bombay, both Hindus, the Joint Liquidators of the abovenamed the Indian Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd., in Voluntary Liquidation. ..... Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition for an order that the remuneration of the petitioners as Liquidators of the Indian Printing and Publishing Company, Ltd., (In Voluntary Liquidation) may be fixed by the Court according to the scale fixed by the Court for Official Liquidators was on the 8th day of January, 1929, presented to the Honourable Mr. Justice Blackwell by the petitioners. And that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Honourable Judge in Chambers hearing Company matters on Friday, the 1st day of February, 1929, and any creditors or Contributory of the said Company desiring to oppose the said petition should appear at 11-15 a.m. (S.T.) on the day fixed for hearing the said petition by himself or his Counsel for that purpose. And a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or Contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the Petitioners' attorneys Messrs. DAPHTARY FERREIRA AND DIVAN on payment of the regulated charges for the same.

Dated this 14th day of January, 1929.
DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
31641

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NANABHAI HORMUSJI MOOS, Esq., of Bombay, the Receiver in Suit No. 1911 of 1928, Khundu Shanker Marle vs. Bai Bakulabai, has by an agreement, dated the 14th day of January, 1929, contracted to sell to one of our clients the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien, or otherwise howsoever is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our Office at 107, Esplanade Road, Old French Bank Building, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground, situate at 1st Pathan Street, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 159 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 778, New No. 7946, Old Survey No. 2|373, New Survey No. 5084 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 3893 of Bhuleshwar Division, together with the dwelling house and all buildings and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 7811, Street No. 69-71 and bounded, on or towards the East by Sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the said Pathan Street, on or towards the North by the property of Purshotam Hussoo Multani, on or towards the South by the property of Dadabhoy Tribhuwandas.

Dated this 15th day of January, 1929.

RUSTOMJI & GINWALA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
31649

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

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On SUNDAY, the 20th January, 1929, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Javeri House," Little Gibbs Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome, made-to-order household furniture such as dining table, large side-board, chairs, dumbwaiters, ice-chest, dining-room and Chesterfield suites, fancy cabinets, roll-top writing table, rich carpets, sweet tone Cottage Piano by "Lehmhof," gramophone, "Kodak" camera, violin, bed-steads, almyrahs, dressing and writing tables, reclining sofas, easy-chairs, rich glass, crockery and platedware, hall-stands, etc., etc.

The property of A. Mestrejean, Esqr., Manager of the French Bank and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 3 days before the sale.

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	Rs.
Till April May 1929 Charge..	125
Weekly Cotton Forecast Charge..	10
Monthly Cotton Forecast Charge.	30

4 BUREAU REPORTS till 8-11|28 and GINNING REPORT were proved exactly correct as previously published in this paper. All are welcomed to examine at my place WHOLE LIFE HISTORY is predicted by examining PALM.

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Mr. PAHELVAN, Mr. HAIDERSHAH.
Also STAGE DANCE by
MISS KISHORI
with Sweet Song and Music.
TIME AS USUAL DON'T MISS THIS
KRISHNA CINEMA
Dubash Theatre, New Charni Road.

COMING Saurastra's New Film
BEWARE OF WOMEN
Krishna Picture—Young Ascetic.

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LAMINGTON ROAD
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TO-NIGHT and During THIS WEEK
N. G. DEVARE PRODUCTION

"LOVES of PRINCE MEHMOOD"

Produced at KOHINOOR STUDIO
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Miss PANNA and Mr. KHALIL
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SATURDAY
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...RAINBOW ...AIL"
...TONY
TH...

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„ Subscribed	„	3,56,05,275
„ Paid-up	„	71,21,055
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(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)
NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

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For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—
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NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 14.

March	20.34+.20
May	2037+.20
July	20.10+.23
October	19.73+.16
December	19.61+.12
Middling Spot	20.55+.20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Jan. 14.

March	19.73+.19
May	19.76+.20
Middling Spot	19.53+.19

NEW YORK.

New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

March	20.33
May	20.36

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Jan. 14.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	30,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	12,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Jan. 14. Opening	Closing
January	10.38	10.40+.06
February		10.40+.05
March	10.43	10.44+.06
April		10.45+.09
May	10.48	10.49+.06
June		10.44+.05
July	10.44	10.45+.05
August		10.38+.05
September		-0.32+.05
October	10.25	10.26+.04
November		10.21+.04
December		10.22+.04
January		10.20+.03
Middling Spot		10.69+.04

—:o:—

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Jan. 14.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	20

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 14.

Scinde, Fully Good	7.45+.10
Scinde, Fine	7.70+.10
Scinde, Superfine	7.95+.10
Bengal, Good	7.20+.10
Bengal, Fully Good	7.45+.10
Bengal, Fine	7.70+.10
Oomra, Good	7.80+.10
Oomra, Fully Good	8.10+.10
Oomra, Fine	8.40+.10
Broach, Fully Good	8.90+.10
Broach, Fine	9.15+.10
Broach, Superfine	9.40+.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 14.

January	18.73+.11
February	18.73+11
March	18.98+11
April	18.98+11
May	19.13+11
June	19.09+11
July	19.19+11
August	19.19+11
September	19.19+11
October	19.11+11
November	18.98+03
December	18.98+03
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	19.30+10

LONDON METALS.

London, Jan. 14.

Copper, English Best Selected, £77-3/8.
Copper, Braziers, £87.
Yellow Metal, £69.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands, £21-7/8.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge, £13-1/2.
Tin, English Ingots, £222-1/4.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 14.

Chartered Bank of India, A. & C.	£22-1/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register-	£149-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£9-1/2
National Bank	£52-1/2
Eastern Bank	£6-7/8
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£90-3/4
Conversion Loan	£79-5/8
Indian Loan 5 1/2 p.c.	£101-3/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p.c.	£53-1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£61-1/2
Indion Stock 3 1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£71-1/2
Consols	£56-3/8
War Loan 5 p.c.	£103
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£95-3/8

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Jan. 14.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality) Spot 18.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Jan. 14.

Cottonseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Jan.-Feb. £9-5-0.
Castorseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Jan.-Feb. £17-17-6.
Rapeseed, Toria, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Jan.-Feb. £17-18-9.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Jan. 14.

Demand Bills 484.62

BOMBAY

—:o:—

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 15.

The local market opened at Rs. 361/8 for Broach A./M. delivery and advanced to Rs. 362/. At this level there was some profit taking which depressed prices to Rs. 361/ but again rallied on firm Liverpool opening cables. Rates at 4 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A./M.	362
Oomra D./J.	320/8
Oomra March	324/8
Bengal D/J.	277
Bengal March	28 3

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 15.

January	234.70+1.70
April	240.80+0.50
July	235.80+0.70

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Ja. 15.

The market was somewhat quiet on profit taking. There was only small business and rates at 6-30 p. m. were as under:—

Broach A./M.	361/4
Oomra D./J.	320/4
Oomra March	325
Bengal D./J.	277
Bengal March	282/8

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York March highest 20.40 (11-32 a.m.) lowest 20.25 (10.06 a.m.).

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Livetrpool, dated 14th instant:—

Market improved on December consumption. Less offering. Scarcity of contracts.

Reuter:—"Market opened firm on higher Liverpool advices and advanced further on favourable spot markets and trade buying."

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. have received the following cable from New York:—

9-40 P.M.

"Improved spot demand. South more interested. Speculative buying on weevil hibernation report to-morrow."

U.S.A. Mills consumption for December 1928 534,000 bales against 611,000 bales for November.

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends, dated 14th instant:—

Messrs. J H Springman & Co:

"Market firmer in consequence of spinners' calling, better demand for actual cotton, decreased visible supply increased speculative purchases. If outsiders come in to buy, we look for a sharp advance further."

Messrs. Reiss Bros:—

(2) "Large exports. Spinners takings beginning to attract attention: general demand broadening."

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk & Co.—

(3) "New York cables better spot demand, basis firmer, tone much better."

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKETS.

Liverpool, Jan. 14.

Mar. close at 9s. 2-5/8d.
May close at 9s. 4d.
July close at 9s. 6d.
March Chicago Wheat close at 119 5/8 cents.

AMERICAN COTTON TRADE

—:o:—

ACTIVE SPINDLES AND MILL STOCKS

	Spindles.	Stocks.
Dec. 28	30622000	1741000
Nov. 28.	30597000	1567000
Dec. 27.	31715000	1707000
Nov. 27	32269000	1551000

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Jan. 15.

	1928-29	1927-28
F. P. Bales.		
Receipts to date 14-1-29	7320000	6390000
" Yesterday do	30000	18000
Exports to date do.	5175000	4279000
Stock at Ports 11-1-29	2257000	2460000
" Interior Towns do	1203000	1265000
" Liverpool 11-1-29	984000	842000
Visible Supply 11-129	5809000	10719000
Quantity in Sight do.	11850000	10719000

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Jan. 15.

The Market has ruled steady with the following closing quotations:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/10-1/2 per cwt.
Transhipment. Rs. 8/6/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
S. S. Garada. Rs. 8/5/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
S. S. Currimba Rs. 8/7 per cwt F. B. H.
Shipment. December. Rs. 8/5/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment. Jan-March Rs. 8/8/6 per cwt F. B. H.
Shipment Feb-March Rs. 8/9 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment. March Rs. 8/10 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment. June Rs. 8/7 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment. July-Sept Rs. 8/6 per cwt. F B. H.
Tone:—steady but Quiet.

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, Jan. 15.

Linseed May	10-9-0
Wheat January	8-7-0
Wheat May	

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 15.

	New ready Avehage.	New ready Red leafy
Bengal Superfine	255	...
Bengal Fine	275	...
Bengal F. G.	270/72	270/50
Sindh-Punjab Fine	275	...
Sindh Punjab F. G.	270/72	...
Wardha-Ringt Fine	335	320
Nagpur Fine	335/40	320
Yeotmal Fine	325	315/20
Arvi Fine	325	315/20
Amraoti Fine	320	310
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	318	295/300
Mulkapur Fine	310	285/90
Khandesh Fine	300	275
Muthia Fine	290	280
Muthia F. G.	285	270
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	340/50	315
Purna F.G.G.S.	340	315
Parbhani/Sailu F. G. G. S.	330	315
Indore/Ujjain Fine	325	315
Burwah Sanavad Fine	320	310
Surat Fine	...	...
Broach Fine	...	...
		Old
Broach F. G.	...	...
Westerns M. G.	...	320
Cambodia	...	390
Miraj/Sangli	...	350/60
Compta Good	...	350/60
Jinja	...	520

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 15.

In Full-pressed Bales	Since 1st September. Yester-day	This year	Last year
Khandesh	3,516	135,483	145,496
Central India	2,419	71,880	105,641
Barsi and Nagar	1,566	77,828	127,767
Hyderabad-Gaorani	792	26,087	49,223
Berar	4,395	329,050	308,964
Central Provinces	1,521	161,182	126,864
Total Oomras	14,209	801,510	863,915
Dhaleva	447	26,917	42,533
N.-W. Provinces	3	52,451	58,842
Rajputana	638	14,261	16,332
Sind-Punjab	242	20,950	73,512
Broach		3,456	2,597
Coompta & Dharwar	152	8,741	3,236
Westerns-Northerns	51	7,155	3,268
Cocoanada		1	
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		3,379	7,025
Persian		645	3,918
American		1,935	21,111
Egyptian and African		16,903	9,069
Comilla, Burma & sorts			10 64
Total	15,742	958,313	1,104,522

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 15.

In Full-pressed Bales	1st Sept to Yester-day	10th Jan. This year	Last year
Europe	4,530	284,894	167,601
Japan & China	4,200	475,080	215,464
Coast Ports	137	6,899	9,486
Up-country by Rail		42,498	31,749
Afloat in harbour for Europe,			
China and Japan		47,770	69,068
Total	8,867	857,141	493,541

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 15.

Wheat	223 Cwts.
Linseed	2,552 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	397 "
Gingellyseeds	8,118 "
Poppyseed	8 "
Groundnuts	67,837 "
Castorseed	4,749 "
Rice	3,302 "
Myrabollams	5,472 "
Cottonseed	16,623 "
Gram	1,291 "
Joowar	568 "
Barley	662 "
Bajree	1,228 "
Coal	155 Tons.

READY COTTON SALES.

100 Alas Mill Bijapur 332
100 Japan T & Co. C. P. 1 331
200 E. Spinner & Co. Co. P. No 2 325/327
100 Do C. P. No. 1 340/345
200 Do Veravul 284
100 Forbes & Co Khamgaon 310-1/2
200 Do Khandesh 255
100 S. J. Devid Mill Bengal 282
100 P. Crystal & Co Bhavnagar 219
100 Tata Mill Murtizapur 305
100 Do Burhanpur 302
100 N. Rajaram Pachora 251
200 Virji Ludha Khandesh 260/290
100 Kotak & Co. Yeotmal 305

ROOM RATE

Bombay, Jan. 15.

Bengal D./J.	277
Bengal March	283
Broach A./M.	362
Oomra D./J.	321
Oomra March	325

	Bombay, Jan. 15.			
Bengal	292	287	279	272
Sind	294	289	281	274
Punjab	289	284	276	269
Rajputana	293	287	279	272
Oomra No 3	334	334	323	310 —
C. P. No 1	354	349	341	333 —
C. P. No. 2	344	339	333	323 —
Khandesh	—	—	301	291 —

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Jan. 14.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb., Spot Sellers 10-3/8d.

LINSEED OIL

London, Jan. 14.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, Cwt.:—
Delivery Buyers Feb.-Mar. 27/10 1/2

BULLION MARKET.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association, Ltd.)

Bombay, Jan. 15.

SILVER.

London Ready 26-7.
London Forward 26-8.
America Cent 57-11.
China Opening 2-7-7, Closing 2-7-7.
Ready 59-12.
Poush Opening 59-12, Highest 59-14, Lowest 59-11, Now 59-12.
Tejimandi 0-6-0.
Magh Opening 60, Highest 60-2, Lowest 59-15, Now 60.
Tejimandi 0-13-0.

GOLD.

Bombay, Jan. 15.

Ready 21-8.
Poush 21-7-3.
Magh 21-6-9.
National City 21-8-6.
N. Manordas 21-7-6.
N. Motilal 21-8.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Jan. 14.

Silver:—Market is quietly steady.

Spot	26-7/16
Forward	26-1/2

GOLD.

London, Jan. 14.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. ..£4-4-11-1/2.

LINSEED.

London, Jan. 14.

Linseed, Calcutta, Ton:—
Shipment Nominal Jan.-Feb. £19-0-0.
Shipment Sellers Apl.-May £18-0-0.
Linseed, La Plata, C. I. F., Ton:—
Shipment Continent Paid Jan.-Feb. £15-11-3.
Linseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Jan.-Feb. £18-15-0.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Jan. 14.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3-1/2 p. c.
Interest, 7 days' Market Loans 3-1/2 p. c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4-5/16 p. c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4-3/8 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3/4 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-1/4 p. c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Jan. 14.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.41-3/8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.09-1/2
T.T. Brussels on London	34.90
T.T. Madrid on London	Closed.
T.T. Milan on London	92.69
T.T. Berne on London	25.21
T.T. Paris on London	124.18
T.T. London on Prague	163.81

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 14.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 62-1/2 lb., Cargoes:
Shipment Sellers January 43/9.
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb., Cargoes:
Shipment Sellers Jan.-Feb. 43/3.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels:—
Shipment Sellers Jan.-Feb. 46/9.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels:—
No offering.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 14.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard,
No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta:—
July-Sept., per cwt., 12/4-1/2.
Oct.-Dec., per cwt., 12/6.
C. & F. Bombay:—
July-Sept., per cwt., 12/5-3/4.
C. & F. Karachi;—
July-Sept., per cwt., 12/6-1/2.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 15-1-1929:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.967 inches (.029 below normal).

Change at 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours .000 inch.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 70.3 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 67.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 84.0 degrees (0.7 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 67.2 degrees (0.4 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 8.3 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N-E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 13 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 147 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 27 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 0.

Earthquake report:—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 400 miles away was recorded by the Seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at

STOCKS AND SHARES

Tata Iron Shares Firm

—:o:—

MILL SHARES VERY STEADY

Bombay, Jan. 15.

Cotton mill shares opened steady in sympathy with firmness of raw cotton. Prices opened some Rs. 2-8 higher and after scattered liquidation again improved. The undertone was very steady. There was only small business and owing to the uncertainty of the labour situation, professional operators are holding aloof. There was fairly good support from Bulls for Tata Iron shares which exhibited some strength. At the advance there was little profit-taking, which wiped off a portion of improvement. Tata Hydros were steady.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Jan. 15.

Bombay Dyeing 860, 62, 60, 61.
Century 400, 398, 97, 98.
Colaba 146, 47, 48-2.
Crescent 135.
Fazul 770, 71, 71-14, 71.
Indore 395, 93.
Madhowji 52.
Nagpur 502.
New Great 235.
Pearl 495, 96, 95.
Simplex 78-2, 76.
Swadeshi 453, 52.
Burma 852, 51.
Hydro 1110, 11-14, 12.
Tram 153-2.
Def. 287, 90, 93, 91, 91-14.
Ord. 80-8, 81, 81-8, 81-14, 82, 81-14.
Bundi 20-14-21.
Indian 355, 55-10.
Katni Ord. 242 xd.
Alcock 343, 47.

Burmahs and Cements ruled quiet but steady. Scindia shares improved to Rs. 13-2. There was some selling of Central Bank shares.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Bombay, Jan. 15.

(DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).
Ahmedabad Advance (1000) 332/8
Apollo (50) nil, 6.
Berar Mills 200) 0, 170.
Bombay Dyeings (20) 3, 861-4.
Bombay Cotton (500) nil, 170.
Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 13 502/8
Central India P (Nagpur) (500) 12-8, 482/8.
Century (100) (yr. 6) 398-12.
Crescent (100) Rs. 135
Colaba Land (100) Rs. 148-2.
Dawn (250) 35, 540
David (500) 280.
E. D. Sassoon United (Rs. 10 Pd. up) Re. 0-10-0.
Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 93.12
Elphinstone (100) nil, 8-8.
Fazulbhoy (100) (yr. 13-12) 771-4.
Finlay (100) O. 113/12.
Framji Petit (1,000) 250.
Gokak Mills (100) Rs. 2-1/2 123-12.
Indore Malwa (100) 13-1/4 393.12
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11 233-12.
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 27-8.
Kasturchand (500) 16
Kohinoor (100) 13-1/2, 207-8.
Laxmi Cotton (20) 75—d. 1502/8
Madhowji Dharamsey (180) nil, 52-8.
Madras United (250) Rs. 24.450.
Minerva (90) 78.
Mysore (50) 28 p.c. 170.
Meyer Sassoon (190) 73-12
Morarji Coculdas (1000) 60, 1300
New Great Mills (250) (100) 235.
Pabaney Mills (200) (10) 7-1/2, 213-12.
New City Mills (100) 7-1/2 102-8
Pearl Mills (250) 495.
Phonix (100) (yr. 25) 360
Sassoon Silk (50) 5-1/2 70.
Simplex (250) 77.8
Sholapur (100) 3255, 5509.
Sir Broacha Mills (100) 12-8.
Swadeshi Mills (100) 15xd, 452-8.
Swan Mills (100) 0. 115
Tata Mills (500) 55
Vishnu Cotton O. (500) Rs. 90, 2402-8.
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 630.

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown (100) Rs. nil, 347-8.
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs.... 40 nom.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 18.
B. Burma T. Corporation (125) 10, 351-4.
Burma T. Corporation (50 Pd. up) 302-8.
Tata Oil (100) 25.
Bombay Steam Co. (255) xd. 240.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 P.) 31.
British Burma Petroleum (6) Ans. 4 5-4.
Century Flour Mills (100) 110
Empire of India Life (500-125 Pd.) 48 p.c. 2060.
Indian Flour Mills (60) 110
Jost Engineering (50) 30 p.c. 192-8.
Jupiter Assurance (100) 12 Pd. 11/2
Kemp (200) Rs. 15, 200.
McKenzie (100) 25, 280
Indian Mercantile Assurance (20 Pd. up) 31-8.
New Indian Assurance (125-15 Pd up)

Vulcan Assurance (100-10 Pd.) Ans. 8, Rs. 7-4.

Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance xd. 100-150 Pd.) 30 p.c. 2135.
Port Canning (1,000) Rs. 45, 627-8.
Scindia Steam (15) Rs. 13.
Tata Iron (0) (95) xd. 81-14.
Tata Iron (85) xd. 291-14.
Telephone Co. Ord. (50) Rs. 56.
Telephone Co. (Deb.) (50) 58.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Cement (10) Rs. 14, 21.
Central India Mining (10) 12
Gwalior Cement (100) 106-4.
Indian Cement O. (250) 355-10.
Katni Cement O. (250) D. O. (100) 240.
Punjab Cement (10) 14-4
United Cement (100) xd. 97
Shahabad Cement (100) 7 p.c. 160.
Shivrajpur (10) 25.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Amritsar Patti (100) 8 p.c. 130.
Ahmedabad Prantej (4500) 14 p.c. 915.
Central Provinces (100) 5 1/2 p.c. xd. 101.
Dhand Baramati Rly. (100) 6 p.c. 101.
Gujarat (100) 6 p.c. 96.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 6 p. c. 97
Larkana (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Mandra Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 75.
Mymensingh (100) 6 p.c. 101.
Pachora Jamna (100) 5 p.c. 89.
Sara Sirajganj (100) 5-1/4 p.c. 94.
Sialkot Narowal (100) 5 p.c. 100.
Sind Light (100) 12-1/2. 134.
Tapti Valley (500) 8-1/2 p.c. 700.
Upper Sind (100) 4 p.c. 88/8.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Port (475) 10, 175.
Harvey and Sabapathy (500) 1165.
Volkart U. P. (500) Rs. 25, 487-8.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 6 p.c. 135.
Andhra Valley 6 p.c. xd. 583-12.
Andhra Valley P (1000) 7 p.c. 975.
Bombay Tramways O. (50) Rs. 4-8 xd. 153-12.
Bombay Tramways P. (50) 7 p.c. 66-8.
Karachi Electricity (100) 7-1/2 p.c. 139
Poona Electricity (100) 7 p.c. 125-10.
Tata Hydro Elec. (O) (100) 890, 1148/15 1112-8.
Tata Power P. (1000) 7 p.c. 945.
Tata Power O. (100) 490.
Tata Hydro P. (1000) 7 p.c. 1030.
Surat Electric (O.) (100) 5 p.c. 185.
Surat Electric P. (100) 6-1/2 p.c. 104.
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17 p.c. 217-8.
Manmad Manufacturing (95%) Rs. 30 270.
New Perar (500) Rs. 70, 880.
New Mofussil (400) 45, Rs. 500.
New Prince of Wales (100) Rs. 25, 495.

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Bombay, Ja. 15.

Castorseeds Delivery. May Opening Rs. 50/8 Highest Rs. 50/13/3 Closing Rs. 50/12/6

Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening Rs. 4/11/6 Highest Rs. 4/11/7-1/2 Closing Rs. 4/11/6

Cottonseeds Delivery May Opening Rs 4/12/6 Highest Rs. 4/13/1-1/2 Closing Rs. 4/13

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 53/11 Highest Rs. 53/13 Closing Rs. 53/12

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 55/15 Highest Rs. 56/1/6 Closing Rs. 56/1/9

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Bombay, Ja. 15.

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Money Call 6 per cent.
One month 5-1/2 per cent.
Three months 5-1/4 per cent.
Six months 5-1/4 per cent.
Twelve Months 4-1/4 per cent
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 7 per cent

"Tone of Silver".—Steady. China bought. Sellers holding back. Market has a more steady appearance.

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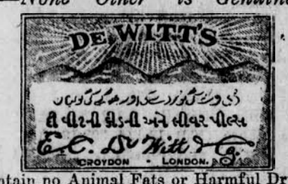

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CASE FOR THE PEOPLE

—:o:—

Indian Princes and Govt. in States

The Indian States Peoples' Delegation have issued a communication on the debate on the Government of Indian States raised by Lord Olivier in the House of Lords, in which they state:—

Lord Olivier expressly stated that there were two important questions at the present moment which deserve serious consideration. First, what is to be the relations of the Indian Princes in any revised Constitution or with His Majesty the King? Secondly, will it be possible for His Majesty's Government to maintain in its fulness the present absolute autocracy of the Indian Princes? Neither of these come within the purview either of the Simon Commission or of the Butler Committee.

PRINCES' COMPLAINTS.

The Indian Princes are complaining that by reason of the policies pursued in British India the interests of the Indian States are being prejudiced every day in matters of common concern, like Customs, commercial services, exchange, monopolies of salt, opium, and Excise. The Montagu-Chelmsford Report has suggested the bringing into existence of a senatorial institution consisting of the representatives of the Indian States and British Indian Legislature, but no efforts have been made to bring into existence such an organisation during these ten years, and it is doubtful whether even the Butler Committee can tackle this problem. The Butler Committee, as pointed out by Lord Olivier, does not even deal with all the Indian States, but has confined the scope of the inquiry only to 125 States. There remain 400 other States whose views are not being considered by the Butler Committee and who are not even supplied with the questionnaire. The attempt, therefore, to shelve this question until the reports of these two bodies were received by the Government, was not very encouraging and was not justified.

POINT OF INTERVENTION.

Most of the States, as pointed out by Lord Olivier, are arbitrary and absolute Governments. Everything depends on the absolute will of the sovereign. This is the grave situation which is now being resented by the people of the Indian States. The Government of India has accepted responsibility for the good government of these people. Lord Reading, in his reply to the Nizam, observed that the varying degrees of internal sovereignty which the Indian Rulers enjoy are also subject to the due exercise by the Paramount Power of the responsibility of taking remedial action to secure the welfare of the people of the States. We, however, now find Lord Reading laying down the old doctrine that this responsibility can be exercised only when there is gross maladministration. We respectfully ask: "Why should the people be made to suffer maladministration until it reaches the maximum standard of unbearableness?" which in political language is described as "gross." Lord Reading seems to think that interference would abrogate the right of internal sovereignty which the Princes enjoy in their internal affairs. But is not this right of internal sovereignty subject to the limitation of maintaining good government? Would the Paramount Power look on with indifference if the subjects of any ruler rise in revolt if he denies them the right of free speech and free discussion, or if he squanders the resources of the State for his personal use, or if he does not provide independent judiciary, or if the people do not enjoy security of property and liberty of person? Whatever might have been the state of things in the past, the press and platform in British India and the exercise of political rights enjoyed by the British Indian people have created aspirations in the subjects of Indian States for Constitutional Government. If a Prince declines to reform the administration, can the subjects force him to do so? Will the Paramount Power remain indifferent or assist the ruler in suppressing their endeavours to gain constitutional liberty? This is the main problem which has to be faced.

DUTY OF PARAMOUNT POWER.

The noble Lords referred to the solitary example of Mysore, but we have to remember that out of 700 there are not more than half a dozen States like that of Mysore. Active efforts are necessary, and even diplomatic pressure on the part of the Paramount Power, to induce the Indian Princes to make their administrations approximate to the standard of efficiency demanded by enlightened public opinion elsewhere. The Paramount Power, therefore, must lay down the policy of constitutional reform to the Indian Princes. They can at least encourage it by showing their appreciation only of those who are adopting modern standards of Government. The bestowal of honours, the invitations to State functions, the selection to the Imperial Conferences or to the League of Nations should only be extended to those who are actually constitutional rulers. A declaration of policy similar to the pronouncement of 1917, and honest efforts to encourage the rulers to faithfully follow it, would bring contentment to 78 millions of the Indian States and would alone absolve the Paramount Power of the responsibilities in this respect.

EX-VICEROYS AND INDIAN STATES.

Wednesday's debate in Lord Olivier's motion in the House of Lords served to illustrate the importance of the Indian States problem in its relation to Indian Swaraj. Lord Olivier, looking forward to the establishment in Britsih India of a representative form of Government responsible to the people of British India, saw that the Indian States can justly object to being controlled by a Representative Assembly on which they have no representation and recognised that the State rulers naturally prefer to maintain their present relations with the British Government and the Crown. He showed, however, a well-founded dislike for the autocratic system of government now in force in almost all the States, and he raised the question whether some steps should not be taken towards establishing a less arbitrary form of Government in the States, so that they may more easily fit in with the reconstituted Governments of British India. Two ex-Viceroys, Lord Reading and Lord Hardinge, then had their say. Both complained that Lird Olivier's motion was premature; both emphasised the loyalty of the Indian Princes to the Crown and their services to the British Government. Lord Hardinge, admitting that the forms of Government in British India were more advanced than in the States, asserted nevertheless that there was a general tendency to progress, and that as a whole the States were well governed and met the needs of the population. Lord Reading explained that the Paramount Power has the right to interfere with the internal affairs of the State in the case of gross maladministration, but not otherwise. He earnestly deprecated the suggestion that the Government of India should in some way intervene to place the government of the States on a constitutional basis. He held that "we ought not to seek to force reform on these sovereign States. Our aim had been and should be to encourage reform from within."

REPLY TO LORD READING.

The pronouncements of these ex-Viceroys are interesting because of the extreme anxiety which they display to avoid saying anything offensive to the Princes. In the same way we find the European members of the principal Government pronouncing, against their better judgment, in favour of the retention of communal electorates simply out of fear of giving offence to the revolutionaries. It is evident that the uncompromising attitude adopted by Indian Nationalists has already taught us to cherish the friendship of all possible allies. With all respect to certain able and public-spirited rulers who do not like the prospect of all alliance with the Indian Princes against Indian Nationalism, it is, we believe, a fact that there has been some improvement during the last 29 years in the administration of the typical State, but we are not sure whether this improvement has kept pace with the improvement in British India. We very much doubt the accuracy of Lord Reading's assertions that the States as a whole are well governed and that they meet the needs of their population. Is this true for Hyderabad, with its population of 11 millions? Even in the best governed States everything depends on the efficiency and integrity of a bureaucracy, checked and encouraged by an able and public-s-pirited ruler. Change the ruler and the efficiency and integrity of the bureaucracy may rapidly be undermined. Lord Reading suggests that constitutional reform should come from within. So it would come, and that quickly, if the Government of India were not under an obligation to aid the Prince against all effective form of agitation. While deprecating external pressure publicly applied, Lord Reading would probably approve of the private use of all the implements a Viceroy wields. No doubt this has sometimes done good service in the past, and one may hope that it will be even more useful in the future. But it is impossible to ignore the fact that the Princes are not content with their existing relations with the Viceroy and the Government of India. They are struggling to get their sovereign rights defined and legally recognised. This would immensely strengthen their position and render them independent of the Viceroy's good-will, and it is difficult to imagine an autocratic ruler agreeing to surrender this authority when the Government of India protects him against undue pressure from his subjects and the law protects him from the Government of India.

PROBLEM OF SWARAJ.

There can be no true Swaraj for India unless the Indian States are included in the scheme. If they are excluded the British Government will be required to retain military control in order to protect them against the encroachment of British India. But the Princes dare not take part in a Swarajist federation, for fear that the new controlling authority would be too democratic to be willing to assist them in coercing rebellious subjects. It is easy for us to use the States as a reason for prolonging our Raj in India; it is not so easy for us to offend the Princes who offer us friendship, for the sake of complying with the wishes of the Nationalists who proclaim themselves our enemies. It might be well if the Nationalists took note of the fact and considered whether their present aggressive tactics are calculated to attain their objective in the quickest time and at the least cost. But whether the generalship of the Nationalists is wise or foolish, the objective will ultimately be attained if man-power is sufficient to attain that, and the Indian Princes should not dream that we can hold the trenches for ever for their sake. For their only hope of surviving lies in the support they can get from their own subjects, and they cannot do better than ponder over the words recently addressed to the Maharaja of Benares by Sir Malcolm Hailey: "The place which the States will occupy in the India of the future must depend less on treaties and formal articles in the Constitution than on the development they attain in their own realms. In international and inter-State relations the logic of circumstances and the living dynamic facts will always in the end be decisive against a dead document. Again, the guarantee for the permanence of the Princes' rule lies less in the protection of a sovereign Power than in the appreciation of their own subjects."—"Manchester Guardian."

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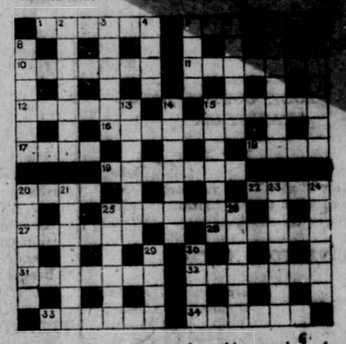
In all cases the decision of the Director must be accepted as final. NO CORRESPONDENCE WILL BE ENTERTAINED. The competition is opened on 5th February, 1929, and the prizes will be announced in the [illegible]

CLUES

Across

1. Diamonds are this. 5. These supply our daily news. 10. A collection of books. 11. Harry Lauder thinks it nice to this on a Sunday morning (3 words) 12. Plates (the addition of a consonant gives the name of important parts of Remingtons). 15. A Remingt n Portable is as useful here as anywhere (2 words). 16. To make known. 17. What the typist may feel if kept late. 18. Adversity has its 19. Counsellors. 20. Increase. 22. You are now in this part of the world. 25. Buying a Remington means opening on this. 27. Plant of the genus Dipsacus. 28. Found at the bottom of figure columns. 31. Accounts (like skips) are often this 32. Expresses agreement. 33. Coral islands. 34. Not quite bulls-eyes.



Down

2. An umpire or referee. 3. What enables you to solve this puzzle 4. Decidedly not in agreement. 5. 5 across is made from this. 6. Enough and to spare. 7. You cannot use your Remington without these. 8. Runs away. 9. Vertical Remington machines here remind one of snakes of the genus Vipera. 13. This is golden. 14. If caught bending, you will have to do this before resuming your normal position. 15. Marked incivility. 20. Movement. 21. A substance capable of producing a reaction. 23. A tool used by all mechanics. 24. To impose a tax. 25. Pear-shaped pot used in chemistry. 26. Alarm. 29. Not used as much since Remington invented typewriters. 30 A queen.

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In submitting this solution I agree to all the conditions enumerated above.

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LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Lewis & Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London agents.

London, Jan. 14.

	Latest prices.
Miller's Timber & Trading Co. Ord.	0 15 0
London Tin Syndicate Ord. xd3	12 0
Nundydroog Gold Co. Ord.	0 18 0
Anglo-Burma Tin Co. Ord.	0 11 3
Attock Oil	1 17 6
Associated Portland Cement	1 8 9
Underground Electric Railways	1 7 3
Burma Corporation	0 19 9
Snia Viscosa	1 7 0
Beira Railways	1 11 0
Calico Printers	1 7 9
Marconi International Marine	3 11 3
Rhodesian & General Asbestos Corporation	5 11 3
James Finlay Ord.	5 5 0
General Elec. Co. Ord.	2 13 0
Jokai Assam Tea Co.	4 8 1½
West Rand Consolidated Mines	0 13 0
International Rys. of C. America Ord.	dollars 57
Malayalam Plantations	1 15 0
British Burma Pets	0 7 6
Soudan Plantation Syndicate	4 3 11
Vickers Ord.	0 12 10½
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0 10 10½
African Asbestos Trust	0 19 4½

Market rather weaker.

Stock of rubber in London 23,016 tons.

Increase on week.—1,063 tons.

Madras, Jan. 14.—The Earl and Countess Grey have arrived here and are staying at Government House. After visiting places of interest in South India they will leave for the North. They expect to reach Delhi towards the end of the month. —A.P.

SINGAPORE AND SOURABAYA MARKET

Messrs. R. Jumabhoy have received the following quotations by cable dated the 14th instant:—

From Singapore:—

Coffee Laibrarian Big, Ex-Godown at Singapore Dols. 48 1/2 to 50 1/2 per picul.

Coffee Laibrarian Small, Ex-Godown at Singapore Dols. 42 1/4 to 44 1/4 per picul.

Coffee Sourabaya-Muscat, Dubai Dols. 41 3/4 to 42 3/4 per picul.

Coffee Sourabaya Best-Basra Dols. 43 3/4 per picul.

Coffee Palembang usual quality Dols. 31 to 31 1/2 per picul.

Pineapple 1 1/2 lb.s. Sliced Tins, C I F Bombay Rs. 9-12 per case.

Exchange:—Demand payable at Bombay Rs. 154-8.

Coffee market tone:—Firm.

A steamer is expected to sail from Singapore for Bombay taking cargo for Bombay, Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports on or about 17th and 23rd January, 1929.

Sago Flour Pink or White Liverpool fair quality Rs. 7-2 per cwt c i f Bombay.

From Sourabaya::—

F A Q Coffee Robesta Ready F 58 3/4 per picul.

F A Q Coffee Robesta Shipment in 2 months F 59 1/4 per picul.

F A Q Coffee Robesta C I F Persian Gulf Ready Rs. 58 1/4 per cwt.

F A Q Coffee Robesta C I F Shipment in 2 months fts. 58 3/4 per cwt.

Java Tea Pecko No. 1 C I F Bombay Re. 1-1-6 per lb.

Java Tea Pecko No. 2 C I F Bombay Rs. 0-15-6 per lb.

Java Tea Pecko No. 3 C I F Bombay Re. 0-14-6 per lb.

Java Tea Dust No. 1 C I F Bombay Re. 0-9-6 per lb.

Java Tea Dust No. 2 C I F Bombay Re. 0-7-6 per lb.

Java Tea Dust No. 3 C I F Bombay Re. 0-6-6 per lb.

Coffee market tone:—Steady.

A steamer is expected to sail from Sourabaya for Bombay taking cargo for Indian and Persian Gulf Ports on or about in the next week.

From Hongkong:—

Cassia per picul Dols. 9.70 F O B Hongkong.

Exchange:—7 d/s D/P Bills Rs. 138.

Moong No. 2 Rs. 10-4 a cwt. c i f Bombay.

Moong No. 4 Rs. 9 a cwt c i f Bombay.

Moong No. 5 Rs. 8-2 a cwt c i f Bombay.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Social Gathering of Sydenham College, Hornby Road, 5 p.m.. His Excellency the Governor presiding.

THURSDAY, Jan. 17.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, Jan. 18.

General Committee of Bombay Central Relief Fund meets at "The Recluse", Murzban Road, 5 p.m. His Excellency the Governor presiding.

SATURDAY, Jan. 19.

The s.s. "Mantua" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Shingo Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 13th January and is due to arrive here on the 17th January in the afternoon.

Clan line steamer "Clan Macbean" arrived in London on the afternoon of 13th instant.

The Homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Naldera" with the mails from Bombay of the 5th instant arrived at Port Said at 8 p.m. on the 13th instant and left there at 2 a.m. the following day.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

A Wall Calendar for 1929 from Mr. P. D. Walji, Proprietor, Universal Advertising Agency, Bombay.

A Wall Calendar from Ebster Electric Co., Bombay, for 1929.

Two Copies of Wintersmith's Tonic Calendars for 1929 from The International Trading Co., Bombay.

A Wall Calandar for 1929 from the Toy Emporium, Bombay.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

Wednesday, 16th January.

7 a.m. Cotton Prices; Liverpool and New York Closing Rates.

Close Down.

11 a.m. European Gramophone Records.

11-30 a.m. Indian Gramophone Records.

12 noon Bombay Cotton Market: Opening Rates.

Close Down.

7 p.m. European Programme.

A STUDENT'S HOUR.

Lecture—Recital.

7 p.m. CONSTANCE PRESTON (Lady Margarat Gold Medallist, Poetry Society).

Subject—"KING LEAR" Shakespeare.

8 p.m. Cotton Prices: Liverpool Opening Rate, Bombay Markets Closing Rates. Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat and Other Market Prices.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES.

8-30 p.m. Interval.

9 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin.

The Indian Programme is as under:—

9-30 p.m. Chimanlal Kastoorchand, Vocal Music.

9-55 p.m. Basheer Ahmed of Calcutta Vocal Music, (a) Lagi maname Katariya, Kanada. (b) Sholaru teri taraf, Gazal. (c) Ghumgara wale bale, Asavari.

10-30 p.m. V. Srinivas Rao—Violin Solo.

11 p.m. God Save the King Emperor.

HINDU SABHA, MATUNGA.

"Under the auspices of the Matunga Hindu Sabha, Pandit Dayashanker Rajpai will deliver a public lecture on Thursday (17th instant) at 9 p.m., in the Lakhamsi Nappoo Hall, on "Hindu Sanghathan."

BOMBAY BRANCH OF HUMANISTIC CLUB.

To make an organized effort to prevent a clash between Capital and Labour, the Humanistic Club, Bangalore, has opened its temporary Office in Bombay. Those who are sympathetically inclined to join hands with this organization are requested to communicate with The General Secretary, The Humanistic Club Office, Rama prasad, Babulnath Road, Chowpatty, Bombay.

CONGRESS MUNICIPAL PARTY.

An urgent meeting of the Congress Municipal Party, Sub-Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Colombo, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan per S. S. "Macedonia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m. on Friday the 18th Inst.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Public Lecture. Mr. Manecklal H. Vakil will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society French Bridge Chowpaty, to-day (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) on "Place of Religion in Human Life." The lecture is open to the public.

ST. SEBASTIAN PAROCHIAL FEAST.

St. Sebastian parochial feast at Maravli to be celebrated with low masses between the hours of 7 and 9 a.m. to be followed by High Mass with Exposition at 10 a.m. on Sunday next 20th January 1929.

LANTERN LECTURE AT NAPOO HALL

Under the auspices of Dadar Co-operative Institute, Mr. P. R. Mulay the propaganda Officer, will deliver a Magic Lantern lecture at Velji Lakhamsi Hall, Matunga, G. I. P. at 9 p.m. on "Social Service and Co-operation".

Beware of WOMEN!!!

Why ? If you want that come and see

NEXT WEEK

AT

KRISHNA CINEMA

You will find something Strange, Wonderful and Extraordinary!!

Pay a visit to Dubash Theatre in the next week.

EXPERIENCE will prove to you, as it has already proved to countless others, the essential wisdom of "having one WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS a day for your Health's sake."

WOLFE'S AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS

"A Blessing to Humanity"

Sole Agents:—HERBERT SON & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

"INNOCENT VICTIM OF BROTHER'S MACHINATIONS"

JUDGE'S STRICTURES IN INSOLVENCY CASE

REMARKS ON OFFICIAL ASSIGNEES. POSITION

Before Mr. Justice Davar at the Insolvancy session of the High Court an application for discharge was made by Jehangir Bomanji Cooper.

In granting the discharge His Lordship passed severe strictures on the applicant's brother Dr. Meherjibhoy Cooper, also an insolvent, who appeared to oppose.

Both the brothers were declared insolvents in 1927. About a year ago, in some proceedings, between the applicant's wife and the official assignee who represented his brother (Dr. Meherji), feelings were embittered between the two brothers.

JUDGES STRICTURES ON OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.

The procedure adopted in that case, remarked His Lordship, was such as were not heard of in any Insolvency Court, either in this country or in England. The official assignee mistook his position by arrogating to himself. The position of a creditor of one Estate and the debtor of another estate. I pointed out the anomaly because the official asignee would be in the position of both the plaintiff and the defendant.

I had to stigmatise the part taken by Meherjibhoy as a disgrace.

DISCHARGE GRANTED.

On the present application, said His Lordship, I must confess it is a novel situation for which there is not a single precedent within my experience of these Courts for 25 years. He was not inclined to encourage the procedure of allowing an insolvent to oppose the discharge of a co-insolvent. Apart from that, his Lordship had seen the application of the co-insolvent (Dr. Meherjibhoy) to the official assignee as well as the affidavit filed by him. The official assignee's report was in favour of the applicant (Jehangir) and there could not be any finding other than that the misfortune of the applicant was the result of the dishonesty and machinations of his brother Meherjibhoy. The fact admitted in the previous proceedings were that the evil genius behind the family disaster was Meherjibhoy, and the insolvent appeared to be an innocent victim.

His Lordship granted discharge to the applicant.

BILL COLLECTOR SENTENCED

9 MONTHS' HARD LABOUR

The Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday sentenced Kantaprasad Balanath, a bill collector in the employ of Dhanmal Manrupji, Commission Agent to nine months' hard labour on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 9905.

The story for the prosecution was that the accused on the 2nd instant was handed Rs. 9905 in notes to be distributed to the various creditors of the complainants' firm, but which he never returned. Enquiries were made and at about 9 p.m. information was lodged with the police. The next morning the police searched his house and found three envelopes bearing "Nagpur" stamp. Acting on this the police traced the accused to Nagpur on the 6th January with practically the whole of the amount on his person.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. In view of the fact that practically the whole amount was recovered the complainant handed over Rs. 100 to the Court to be given away in charity.

His Worship sentenced him as above.

DANGER OF SLEEPING ON ROADS

How dangerous it is to sleep on the road was demonstarted once again at the Coroner's Court on Tuesday morning. It appeared from evidence that Shankar Gondaji (25) was sleeping on the open road in the 3rd Kamatipura Lane, at about 11 p.m., on Monday, when a motor-car passed over him rupturing his spleen. The driver of the car disappeared with the car accelerating the speed and some of the pedestrians raised an alarm and informed the police of the occurrence. The injured man was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died soon after admission. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death stating that the deceased should not have slept on the road.

THE WEATHER

POONA, Jan. 15.

The western disturbance exists this morning as a through of low pressure area extending from the Punjab to Bengal. It has caused a few light falls of rain in Assam, Silchar reporting quarter of an inch. The temperature is above the normal from Baluchistan to Central India.

Forecast.—A few falls in North Burma.

Earthquake Report.—Earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about four-hundred miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at fifteen hours twentytwo minutes on Monday the 14th January.—A. P.

CASES OF RASH DRIVING

EUROPEAN AND PARSI FINED

SPEEDS OF 36 AND 37 MILES RECORDED

Mr. R K Gallard, Manager, Asquith & Lord, and Mr. P J Kanga, Assistant Secretary of the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., were hauled up before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday by Sergeant Major, of the Motors Vehicles Department, and charged with rash and negligent driving Both pleaded "not guilty" to the charge, but His Worship having no reason to disbelieve police evidence, convicted and sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 20 and Rs. 30, respectively.

Stepping into the witness-box, Sergeant Major stated that he was on traffic duty on the Queen's Road on December 2 last. At about 7 that evening, Mr. Gallard was driving his car No Y 4215 along Queen's Road at an excessive speed. Witness chased the car on his motor cycle for some time and found that his speedometer registered 36 miles an hour.

The accused pleaded 'not guilty' to the charge, and said that he was not aware that he had exceeded the speed limit. However, he did not wish to challenge the sergeant's statement. His Worship sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 20.

In the second case, Sergeant Major deposed that at about 7-15 p.m. in December last Mr. Kanga drove a his Wolseley car along Queen's Road at a very fast speed. He overtook several cars and at one time he went to the extreme right to overtake another vehicle. Witness followed the car and his cycle registered a speed of 37 miles.

The accused pleaded "not guilty" to the charge, and submitted that it was imposible for a small Wolseley car to travel at such a high speed without making terrific noise. Besides he had in the car two women and two children and he dared not take risk of "speeding."

Mrs. Kanga, accused's wife, supported her husband and stated that the car could not have been running more than 20 miles per hour.

His Worship found no reason to disbelieve Sergeant Major's evidence and sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 30.

TEXTILE SITUATION UNCHANGED

WEAVERS OF MADHAVJI MILL STRIKE

There was no change in the strike situation on Tuesday. Some weavers of the Madhavji Scindia mill situate at Delisle Road struck work as a portest against the alleged highhandedness of the management. The operatives of the Swan and Finlay Mills, who are on strike now, refused to receive their pay when called upon to receive it as they thought they would be dismissed. Their leaders are, however, persuading them to receive their pay. The Manchester, Jam and Edward Sassoon Mills remained closed on Tuesday.

ALEXANDRA DOCK GATES

RS. 143.000 SANCTIONED FOR REPAIRS

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on 15th January 1929, the following main items of business were disposed of:—

Estimates of expenditure for the following works were considered and sanctioned:—

Rs. 1,43,000 for repairs and renewals to the Inner Lock Gates of the Alexandra Dock which have been in commission since 1914.

Rs. 12,000 for laying down a concrete floor in the Transit Shed on the East Wharf, Carnac Bunder, which is largely used for African cotton in transit.

Rs. 4,000 for the provision of additional luggage benches for use in the various Alexandra Dock sheds when embarking or disembarking passengers.

Rs. 10,500 for providing Transformers at Cotton Depot and Wadala Electric Sub-Stations in connection with revised proposals for the supply of high tension electric power to the Port Trust. The revised arrangements are estimated to result in an annual saving of about Rs. 28,000 to the Port Trust.

RESTORATION OF BENARES GHATES

DR. DEY SEEKS COOPERATION OF INDIAN ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS

Dr. Birendra Nath Dey, D.Sc. (Engineering), the London Consulting Engineer, who arrived here by s. s. Ranchi, in connection with the restoration scheme of Benares Temple Ghats, will be shortly proceeding to Benares after attending to some of his outstanding commissions in Bombay. Dr. Dey seeks the co-operation of Indian Architects and Engineers in his work of investigation into the problem of restoration of Benares. His headquarters will be "Radha Vilas", Benares City.

Under the Clock

(BY TWINPLEX.)

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1929

The special correspondent of the "Times of India" who would ordinarily be expected to boost the Simon Joint Free Farce for all it is worth—which in Indian Nationalist eyes is a big zero—is in a great quandary.

* * *

The Simon Seven and their adjuncts came to Calcutta under cover of night. Howrah Station and environs were barricaded and strong military posts were stationed at the barricades to mark the love and admiration the people of Calcutta feel for the unwanted visitors.

* * * *

Next day the visitors began their labours But the (proceedings were dull, very dull enough, to make the Press reporters go to sleep.

* * * *

What else can you expect the poor fellows to do when they have to listen to the monotonous official evidence and are oppreessed with the prospect of witnessing "country bumpkins" exhibiting themselves before the Simon seven?

* * * *

According to a special cable to the "Evening News", 206 powdered "beaux" entered the stalls of the Berlin Philharmonic Hall while a Viennese lady composer was giving a rendering of her composition.

* * * *

They had gone there on the "invitation" of a pretty lady in search of a husband. There was, however, no such lady and inquiry showed that the hoax was perpetrated by the husband of the lady composer.

* * * *

He had done it, he said, to ensure a full house for his wife's concert. Happily for, perhaps, once in her life the wife has handsomely acknowledged his services. "She says, she is returning to Vienna to secure a divorce." So all's well that ends so undoubtedly well—for the man.

* * * *

He—"I don't think money makes a happy marriage, do you?

She—"No, but it makes up for an unhappy one".

Latest Cotton News.

New York Futures 15 Pts. Down

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Bureau, Yusuf Bldg., Fort, Bombay.)

MAY.

NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 15.	
Previous Closing Rate	20.37
To-day's Opening Rate	20.36
Difference	—.01
To-day's Closing Rate	20.22
Difference	—.15

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Jan. 15.	
Previous Closing Rate	10.49
To-day's Opening Rate	10.55
Difference	plus .06
To-day's Closing Rate	10.52
Difference	plus .03
Broach Expectation	Rs. 359-0-0

THE QUAINTS

A LONDON MUSIC HALL PROGRAMME

Last night Mr. Salisbury's Company "The Quaints" entertained their patrons to a variety programme after the style of a London music hall. There was a large and enthusiastic crowd at the Excelsior Theatre, and the quality of the show provided an altogether bright and cheerful evening's amusement. Of an assortment of items tastefully arranged the singing was especially good, Mr. Edmund Nash, the baritone, and Mr. Dudley Page, the tenor, deserving special mention. This Company possesses a number of first-rate humorists, but their difference in style makes it possible to bring them all on to the stage in turn without the chance of causing any monotony. Mr. Harrington Weeks with his drollery and wonderful powers as a mimic has already won his spurs. Miss Julie Brausgrove has a style all her own, but she manages to cram into a few minutes as much giddy fun as it is possible to imagine. Then there were those two brilliant comedians, Mr. Salisbury and Mr. Gordon Rennie. The latter especially brought the house down in the late part of the programme. The introduction of a pierrot show at the end of the first part was indeed a happy idea, and "Uncle Tom Cobley" was well appreciated. The White Sisters gave one of their popular turns and Miss Daphne Leigh and Mr. Hal Collins added to the humour of the show. The Marionettes, which completed the programme, was a clever and amusing little item. A little less light on the stage, however, would have enhanced its effect.

SOUTH INDIANS BAN ON TIMES OF INDIA" AND ILLUSTRATE WEEKLY

The following resolution was passed unanimously at the General Body Meeting of the South Indian Union on the 13th instant:—

"That in view of the persistent, insidious and venomous attack that is being carried on almost daily against everything Indian by the "Times of India" the supply to the Reading Room of the Daily and Illustrated Weekly issued of the "Times of India" be forthwith discontinued and that all the members be requested not to subscribe to the same and also persuade their friends to do likewise."

MATUNGA RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

Unler the auspices of the Matunga Residents' Association, there will be a Magical Lantern Exhibition on "Social Service", to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m., in the Lakhamsi Nappoo Hall, Matunga. Special accommodation will be reserved for ladies.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling.)

Remittances during the week ending 12 January 1929, Sterling purchased in India 330,000.

Total Remittances from 1st April 1922 to 12 January 1929 22,075,,000.

Total 330,000 2,2075,000 (a)

(a) This includes 87,50,000 remitted on behalf of the Paper Currency Reserve.

RAVAGING ECZEMA!

FACE, ARMS & BODY ATTACKED.
MARVELLOUS ZAM-BUK CURE.

The ever-increasing number of amazing Zam-Buk cures in skin diseases which have defied all other forms of treatment is convincing testimony of the exceptional powers of this great herbal balm. The following facts Sworn on Oath by Mrs. E. Connor of Bread St., Leeds, England before Mr. W. Barrand, Solicitor, of the same city, prove Zam-Buk's astounding power.

"First tiny eruptions came on my elbows," said Mrs. Connor. "These became red and inflamed and formed into patches of eczema which spread rapidly over my arms and face and eventually covered my whole body. My skin was dry, scaly and full of fiery irritation.

"I was too ashamed to go to a doctor. To hide my disfigurement I wore bandages for months. I couldn't wash, bake or attend to my housework. So I suffered for two years, doctoring myself uselessly with ordinary ointments and salves. At last I decided to try Zam-Buk, through reading about a cure similar to mine. I applied a fresh dressing of the balm night and morning. As a result the itching and irritation stopped and my skin got beautifully cool. I kept on with Zam-Buk until the dead scaly patches had fallen away leaving perfect new healthy skin."

Compounded from certain rare herbal oils and essences, and entirely free from animal fats, Zam-Buk is a wonderful cure for eczema, ulcers, chronic sores, poisoned wounds, bad legs, ringworm, prickly heat, Dhobi's itch, cuts, scratches, burns, scalds, sore feet, etc. All medicine dealers sell Zam-Buk. "Rub it in" for aches, pains, colds, chills and rheumatism. Re. One a box or Rs. 2-4 family size. Agents:—Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd., Charni Road, Bombay.

(Advt.)

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In L.C.C. the largest number of passes, in largest number of subjects and largest number of Honours were ours and that too though these results were not artificially inflated by giving large number of Book-keeping and Law forms to G.D.A. students for L.C.C. Examination.

Our complete results with Higher Diplomas in which we monopolise appear in next Advertisement which will prove that DAVAR'S COLLEGE is to this day the only Private College of Commerce of its class in India.

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1929

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Ask for PURE Refined & Filtered
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The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1929

A HEROIC FIGURE

"To-day I stand before you, as a servant of my people; otherwise I am nothing. I am just humble Amanullah".

—KING AMANULLAH in reply to address by Bombay Anjuman-i-Islam.

If it is true that King Amanullah has abdicated his throne, the event will be regarded as a disaster of world magnitude by right-thinking men and women in all countries. For, Amanullah has been one of world's greatest living personalities working for freedom, progress and peace. It is not alone Afghanistan's misfortune that he has been deprived of the power that his position as King gave him to make his country great and progressive. It is also the misfortune of the world and especially of the East, that they will for the time being miss the stimulus which Afghanistan, under his dynamic guidance, would have continued to give to the efforts of those who are struggling to emancipate mankind from the tyrannies of all kinds that enthral it. But yesterday Amanullah left his country, secure in the confidence that the love and contentment of his people gave him, to see the world as it was. He saw it and he and his intrepid Queen conquered it by winning the hearts and minds of men and women wherever they went. To-day they are no more King and Queen and the fact will cause poignant grief to every lover of Freedom and Enlightenment. For., if since the days of the Great Akbar any Asiatic monarch has exemplified in his action as well as in his words what an ideal King—a King of whom the East has always dreamt—should be, it is Amanullah. "I am a servant of my country", he declared in Bombay, "that is my only qualification which has prompted these kind feelings in you for me. To-day I stand before you as a servant of my people, otherwise I am nothing. I am just humble Amanullah." These were no idle words, but they came from the heart of a man burning with the desire to devote himself to the service of his country—the man who declared: "Would that I die for Afghanistan." This declaration was made in Bombay last year. Within a year's time he has given proof to the world of the sincerity behind those words as well as of the fact that his is a figure cast in heroic mould. It was heroic daring on his part to have ordered his nation to make "forced marches" in the battle of Progress It was still more heroic self-renunciation on his part when, in order to avoid further bloodshed and misunderstanding between himself and his people, he willingly abdicated in favour of his elder brother.

History provides few instances of such whole-hearted and selfless devotion to one's country. But the ruling passion of Amanullah's life has been to see his country become great and enjoy all the benefits of modern civilisation. Recent authentic news from Kabul showed that if he had persisted in punishing the rebels, he would have succeeded in quelling the rebellion but at much cost of human life. But such persistence would have meant that he cared more for his Kingship than for his people, misguided as some of them were by the fanatic Mullahs and others. He would have been justified in banking on the love of the vast majority of his people thus to struggle for his throne—and with confident success. But for Amanullah the throne is merely an incident; Afghanistan alone is the reality and for that reality no sacrifice on his part is too great. If he cannot serve it as King Amanullah, he would rather serve it as humble Amanullah than be the cause of division and suffering among his people. It will not be long before the people of Afghanistan, where Reaction now seems to reign supreme, will realise the tragic blunder they committed in compelling Amanullah to resort to this self-denying Ordinance. That blunder consists mainly in the un-Islamic importance attached by them to the Mullahs. Islam recognises no priesthood except the priesthood of Reason. If Muslims of to-day have fallen on evil days it is because they have departed from the teaching of their religion and have enthroned on the seat of power which rightly belongs to Reason, benighted and fanatic men, who preach and practise much that is alien and repugnant to the true spirit of Islam. How false is the cry of "Religion in Danger" which the Mullahs in Afghanistan have raised, will be evident from the following three of the eighteen demands which the revolting Shinwari tribes are reported to have presented to Amanullah:—

(1) "That the King recall the girls who have been sent to Turkey for medical education."

(2) "That schools for girls be closed at once pending their final abolition by the Senate when it is organized."

(3) "That the King again allow the people to go to the most reverend holy men of each district and show them marks of respect such as bowing down to them and kissing their feet, etc., as was formerly done, and that the advice and word of these holy men be carried out as law, without interference from any quarter on all subjects, military, civil and religious."

If Islam is in danger anywhere, whether in Afghanistan or elsewhere, it is due to the Mullahs. The three demands mentioned above are sufficient evidence of this danger. For, it is impossible to think of demands more antagonistic to the teachings of the Arabian prophet who enjoined upon every Muslim, man or woman, to seek knowledge even if he or she had to proceed as far as China for it and who prohibited idolatory in every shape or form, and especially such worship of fellow-beings as would raise them to the position of the keeper of the conscience of any Muslim and as is contemplated in the last-mentioned of the three demands of the Shinwaris.

It is true that Amanullah was guilty of tactlessness in imposing change in the dress of his people by executive fiat. For fiats such as this were exploited by the internal and foreign enemies of progress in Afghanistan to instigate some of the tribes to rise in revolt. But for this tactlessness Amanullah would have succeeded in firmly but surely introducing social, educational and even religious reforms in his country without much opposition worth the name. To-day, the prospect in Afghanistan may appear gloomy. But though he has abdicated, Amanullah is not beaten. His people cannot long forget that if there is any single individual to whom they owe their independence, which they prize more than anything else, it is Amanullah. But to win and maintain independence is one thing. To use it for the greatest good and glory of the country is quite a different thing. It was Amanullah who showed the Afghans how independence was to be used in a manner few monarchs in all history have shown. It is unthinkable that the Afghans, steeped though they are in ignorance and influenced as they are by the obscurantist Mullahs, are so lost to a sense of gratitude as to forget all they owe to the great and good King who is now content to remain as humble Amanullah and to his brave Queen. Even if they wish to forget, the world will not let them do so. The reforms which the late King and Queen sought to introduce may have received a set-back for the time being. But they are based on ideas which have already been firmly planted in Afghan soil and cannot be uprooted. Amanullah has voluntarily abdicated and has himself introduced his brother as the King to the throne. He may cease to be King, but he will continue to be the power behind the throne. Sad disillusionment, therefore, awaits those outside Afghanistan who, for reasons which need not be mentioned, are in too great a haste to proclaim that Afghanistan will revert to its bad old "barbaric" ways. For Amanullah is determined to serve Afghanistan and make it a great and progressive country. He is too great a world force to be suppressed and we have no doubt the new King will be only too willing to be guided by him.

COMING INTO HER OWN

Slowly but surely China is coming into her own. The Kuomintang remains the most potent and effective political element in the country and the Nationalist Government of Nanking which represents the Kuomintang proceeds step by step to make its authority felt as a stable and progressive administration, both in North and South China. The fact that the 'coup d'etat' accomplished by the son of the late Mukden War-Lord, Chang Tso-lin, has been interpreted in nervous official circles in Tokyo as indicative of the extension of Nationalist control in Manchuria shows how rapidly the influence of Nanking is spreading. The Japanese Government, if it persists in following an anti-Nanking policy, will have to thank itself if Japan's difficulties in China "gradually increase." The British Government is hardly likely openly to assist the Japanese Government in the continuance of the old policy, now that it has entered into a new understanding with Nanking. The London correspondent of the "Frankfurter Zeitung" makes the interesting comment on the conclusion of this Sino-British understanding that it will have the effect of removing the Chinese apprehension that Britain and Japan are still united in coercing China. The British game now is to be very accommodating to Chinese financial needs—at a price. And Nanking does want money badly, as the determination of the War Minister in the Nanking Government to secure 78 per cent. of the net revenue for army reform abundantly indicates.

FUTURE OF INDIAN STATES.

CRITICISM OF SIR LESLIE SCOTT'S VIEWS.

(BY G. R. ABHYANKAR.)

Sir Leslie Scott does not seem to have shaken off the limitations which the advocacy of the Princes' cause imposed on him since he repeated the self-same arguments before the Junior Constitutional Club which he had expressed in the "Law Quarterly Review" when he was engrossed with the Princes' case. He urges direct relations of the States with the Crown and the control of the Indian Army by Britain for the protection of the States. His scheme published in April last embodied the same views. These have been severely criticised in the All-Parties' Report and the press in India. The fact that the Princes have abandoned the scheme clearly shows its fantastic character and impracticable nature.

FALSE CHARGE.

Sir Leslie has never mixed with educated Indians and seems quite ignorant of the work which they are doing for the masses. Otherwise, he would never have said that they are not the representatives of the people. The Montford Report clearly states that the intelligentsia is the creation peculiarly of British rule, that the educated Indian has come to the front by hard work, that it is he who has advocated and worked for political progress. "In Municipal and University work, he has taken a useful and creditable share. We find him organising not for political end alone, but for various forms of public and social service. He has come forward and done valuable work in relieving famine and distress by floods, in keeping order at fairs, in helping pilgrims and in promoting co-operative credit. He is beginning to turn his attention more to the improvement of agriculture and industry and above all, he is active in promoting education and sanitation." Is he not, therefore, the representative of the people? Does not the Reform constitution recognize the Wilsonian cry of self-determination? The steps taken to give effect to this principle may be inadequate, but the fact remains that it is acted upon. This itself shows that the agitation for this was not artificial but genuine.

TREATY RIGHTS OF PRINCES.

Nobody desires to violate the treaty rights of the Princes. But we have to remember that there is not a single treaty which guarantees to any Prince the right to rule over his subjects as an absolute monarch. The subordinate position which every treaty imposes on the Indian rulers carries with it the obligation to secure enlightened government to the people. Many treaties expressly lay down duties on the Indian Princes to secure contentment of the people. Who is to enforce these obligations? The claim for unqualified sovereignty even in the domestic affairs of a State is untenable.

WHOSE IS THE REAL CONTROL?

The Indian States have suffered diminution of their power and even loss of revenue in the past. But this was caused by the agents of the Crown entirely British in character who controlled the Indian States. The subordinate position laid down in the Interpretation Act was brought about by the Crown. The abolition of inter-State transit duties and customs duties, the closing of mints in the States, the abolition of manufacture of salt and opium and cessation of jurisdiction over territories occupied by railway lines was all the work of the British agents of the Crown long before the reforms of 1921. The democracy had nothing to do with them.

In recent years, protective duties are levied, but they are for the development and growth of national industries. Both British Indian and Indian States are sure to benefit by the same. The interests of Indian States are not at all identical with those of the British manufacturer and importer.

GOVERNOR-GENERALS' RESPONSIBILITY.

Under the present constitution, the Governor-General-in-Council is responsible for the protection of the Indian States and these undertakings will be binding on the future Commonwealth of India. If Dominion Status is granted, the future Government will be invested with the power of defence. Protection of India from foreign invasion or enemy will be the first concern of the future Government anl British India and Indian States shall have to be protected from this common danger. The States cannot be left out of this orbit. We fail to see why there is any nervousness on the part of the Princes on this score. Are they afraid of the British Indian people? If so, we have the assurance of this distinguished Counsel of the Princes that the fighting forces of the States would subdue them at once.

NO NEED FOR NERVOUSNESS.

Where then is the necessity of transfering responsibility of defence from the future Government of India to Britain? Does Sir Leslie mean that the future democratic Government should be divested of this power? Has responsible Government any meaing without the power of defence? The relations of the Indian States have never been directly with the King in Parliament. All treaties have been concluded with the Governor-General-in-Council. The executive Government of the future under Dominion Status would vest in the King and would be carried on by a constitutional Governor-General representing the Crown and assisted by responsible ministers. All the present obligations will be binding on the future constitution. With a constitutional Governor-General, and with the supreme authority of the Crown behind him, why should the Princes feel any insecurity from the future Government?

VALLATHOL NARAYANA MENON

THE POET OF KERALA

(BY P. R. KRISHNA IYER.)

Vallathol, the renowned Malayalam poet and reformer, is to visit Bombay shortly, and I think it will not be out of place here to introduce this great son of Kerala to the general public of Bombay. It is an admitted fact that all our vernacular languages have produced, and are still producing, geniuses of the first order, but owing to the limited range of the territories where each vernacular is spoken, and owing to the premium put on the study of English language and literature, due recognition has not been the lot of these masters of our different vernaculars. This fact was ably demonstrated when the great Rabindranath translated the Gitanjali, originally written in Bengali, into the English language, and presented it to the world. Not only did this bring the poet universal recognition and fame, but also secured for him the Nobel prize, being considered the best literary production of the year in any language. Who could have dreamt of a collection of poems in the Bengali language ever getting the Nobel Prize? It was only when the Poet translated the original Bengali into the English language that the world came to know of it and admired it. Every vernacular in India has its Tagores, but the only difference is that full recognition of their literary merits is confined only to the territories where that particular language is spoken or understood. It is to overcome this handicap of a common understanding of the different vernaculars of India that it has been often suggested that our young men instead of wasting their time on the study of Western classical languages, should turn their attention to a comparative study of Indian vernaculars, which would not only produce a better inter-provincial understanding, but enable the country as a whole to admire and respect its great achievements in the field of literature.

HIS SERVICES TO MALAYALAM.

Vallathol Narayana Menon is popularly known as the Malayalee Tagore. Those who had the good fortune to study the works of these two masters critically and to compare notes, will need no proof in justification of the above compliment. In breadth of vision, adherence to truth, deep sympathy with human suffering, and a harmonious identification with all that is beautiful in creation, both present such similarity that it is at times difficult to distinguish between the two. The growth of modern Malayalam literature on correct lines owes in no small degree to Vallathol. Centuries of Sanskrit influence and Brahmanical domination had made the literary side of the language deteriorate to such depths that originality of thought and diction had almost disappeared. A vast mass of second-rate erotic literature, which could hardly be called true poetry, had grown up. Sanskrit influence so dominated the whole field that the theory was even advanced that Malayalam was not a Dravidian language, but an off-spring of Sanskrit. Any departure from accepted conventions of prosody was considered a crime, and those who tried to rise above this artificiality and plagiarism were condemned as upstarts, however great their poetical merits. But the genius of Vallathol was equal to the task. He set at naught the artificial limitations and narrow outlook which dominated classical Malayalam poetry in the beginning of this century and brought to bear an originality, which surprised the whole Malayalam speaking world. The beautiful Dravidian metres, which had not found much favour with the classical school, was put to such good use, that poety which was, according to accepted standards, considered second-rate

(Continued on page 8.)

Notes of the Day.

New Dictatorship at Work.

The Dictatorship in Yugo-Slavia has started in the grand style of every dictatorship. Political organisations will be dissolved and a beginning has been made with the resignations of prominent Ministers from their parties. A comprehensive programme of national and local 'reform' has been issued. And as usual "when the reforms have been carried out a return to normal conditions" Government will be considered. All this looks very impressive but [illegible] organisations—which, [illegible] the results of [illegible] and religious [illegible] is tantamount to solving [illegible] by the simple process of [illegible] pressing them. This is the policy of every [illegible] be still more unfortunate [illegible] For, unlike Italy and Spain, Yugo-Slavia is a country of many races, languages and religions. The main problem [illegible] to face is how best to reconcile the irreconcilable differences, without ignoring them. But Yugo-Slavia is doing precisely the reverse of it. Inspite of a "vast measure of decentralisation of administration," power is wholly concentrated in the Dictatorship. It cannot act with due regard to the different requirements of the constituents of a composite kingdom because the Croats and the Bosnians are not represented and because the Dictatorship has been established with the object of removing all idea of that very compositeness.

Electoral Anomalies.

The proceedings of the Simon Conference at Calcutta on Monday were desultory and barren of any sound suggestions or arguments. The only good purpose they served was to expose the many anomalies and the flagrant injustice of the present electoral system in Bengal. It was pointed out by Mr. W. S. Hopkyns, Special Reforms Officer, that barely five per cent. of the non-Muslim and four per cent. of the Muslim population of Bengal was enfranchised. The high restricted franchise was thus unfair to all and especially to the Muslims who found themselves in an electoral minority in spite of their majority in the population. Again, while some of the Commissioners doubted the representative value of large constituencies, they had little to say about the travesty of representation of Labour through two nominated members and of the "Depressed" classes through one. Yet these are the classes for whom Government and the Commission profess so much sympathy. And the Bengal Government have no specific recommendations about the representation of either Labour or of the "Depressed" classes.

The True Remedy.

As a remedy for some of these electoral anomalies the Conference seriously considered once again the feasibility of indirect election, turned down by the Montford Report. In most cases indirect election is only a make-believe, a subterfuge. To whom is a representative elected by a small electoral college supposed to be responsible? If to the college, the responsibility is extremely limited and also precarious because the numbers of the college, though few, are scattered. If the representative is supposed to be responsible to the large body of primary voters, why dilute this responsibility through the interposition of an electoral college? The only remedy that can remove all the present electoral anomalies, that will give justice and strength to backward communities and minorities in general is universal franchise. It is significant that the Simon Conference had not a word to say about this franchise. But what surprises us more is that even bodies like the Congress have not yet started a campaign to popularise the idea of universal franchise among the masses. It is an excellent slogan in organising the masses and is also calculated to fight communalism.

Mr. Shirass Must Go.

The Principal of the Gujarat College seems determined to humiliate his students who have gone on strike. Knowing the utter impossibility of recovering any fine from them, he pretended to charge them a fee to recover the cost of a re-examination of the first year class. But when Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, who was trying hard to bring about an honourable settlement, offered on behalf of the students, to pay any amount by way of defraying the cost of the examination, provided the students were not charged any fee or fine, the Principal summarily rejected the offer. One is not, therefore, surprised to learn that the citizens of Ahmedabad, at a public meeting, severely censured the Principal for his dodges "calculated to wound the sense of self-respect of the boys" and advised the students to refuse to pay anything in the nature of a fine. It is time Mr. Shirass was transferred from a post the responsibilities of which he has shown himself unfit to fulfil.

A Thought For The Day.

A foreigner said to a young Copt: "Don't you know that this national movement is a Moslem scheme, and that if it succeeds, you Christians will be in a minority of one in ten. Once they get the power, the Moslems would make you recant or slay you." "I don't believe anything of the sort," the Copt replied, "but even if what you say is true, it is better that the 800,000 Christians perish, and the independence of our ancient nation be secured, than that Egypt remain under the yoke of England."

"Foreign Affairs."

PRINCE INNAYATULLAH PROCLAIMED RULER

Amanullah Refuses to Be a Puppet King

NO DICTATION FROM MULLAHS

—:o:—

Bombay Afghan Consul Surprised at the News of Abdication

NEW DELHI, Jan. 15.

Prince Inayatulla has been proclaimed King of Afghanistan.—A. P.

MANULLAH DOES NOT WANT A TO BE A PUPPET KING

—:o:—

PESHAWAR, Jan. 15.

"Has King Amanullah really resigned?" is the question which is being asked in all circles in Peshawar. The rumour of the abdication has been current for some time, but it was discounted in responsible circles until confirmation was reported to have been received from London. There is still considerable mystery surrounding the abdication in view of King Amanullah's reported acceptance of the demands submitted to him by the rebels for annulments of the reforms inaugurated by him. At that time abdication was not one of the conditions stipulated at all. In addition, the reports from Kabul indicated that King Amanullah was in no way abating his measures for supremacy. It is said that one explanation of the abdication might be the desire of King Amanullah to be entirely free to persue his own plans rather than to be a puppet king on the throne ruling by the consent of the Mullahs and the rebel tribes.

THE DEMANDS.

Meanwhile particulars are available of the 18 demands of the rebels to which King Amanullah was said to have agreed. They are:

(1) The organisation of a Senate of fifty members composed of the majority of Mullahs and the remainder of renowned persons which will be supreme in all matters, Civil, Military and religious;
(2) Introduction of Lawyers in suits;
(3) Conformit, by the King and the Royal family to Muslim usages;
(4) Recall of the girls sent to Turkey for medical education;
(5) Liberty to priests of the Deoband col in India to enter Afghanistan freely;
(6) Re-introduction of strict Purdah regulations;
(7) Abolition of conscription;
(8) Freedom of movement to Mullahs;
(9) Punishment for the drinking of Alchoholic spirits;
(10) Recognition of Friday as a weekly holiday;
(11) Prohibition of European dress to women;
(12) Freedom of Schoolboys to marry;
(13) Revival of homages to holy men of the country by the people;
(14) Freedom of the people to engage in money-lending;
(15) Suspension of girls' education;
(16) Freedom of dress to men;
(16) Enforcement of strict punishment for cases of bribery both for the giver and the receiver;
(17) The abolition of all restrictive regulations concerning Mullahs, and
(18) Recognition of the rights of the Mullahs to stop any subject and question him on the holy law and failing satisfaction to punish him.

The reports add that many of these demands have already been given effect to which makes it more difficult to understand the report of the sudden abdication.—Free Press.

BOMBAY AFGHAN CONSUL INTERVIEWED

"It is impossible for se to believe that His Majesty Kink Amanullah has abdicated his throne in the absence of official advice from Kabul. I can unreservedly say that His Majesty was held in high esteem by his people and universally loved for the services he rendered both to the country and religion and it is not likely that he was 'forced' to abdicate".

In thesewords His Excellency Usman Khan, the Consul for Afghanistan in Bombay, expressed surprise to a "Chronicle" representative at the reported abdication of King Amanullah in favour of his brother Prince Inayatullah.

"I am sure", he continued, "if His Majesty has abdicated his throne it was of his own accord. He has a genttine symphy for his subjects and would not like to see unnecessary bloodshed'.

NOT FORCED TO ABDICATE BY REBELS.

The Consul repudiated the suggestion that the abdicated might have been forced by the Shinwari rebels. Besides his standing army, the King had at his disposal 30,000 men at Khandahar and 15,000 more at Mangal. The latest he had heard about the Shinwari trouble was that the rebel leader had come to an understanding with the Kabul Governor who was specially deputed by King Amanullah to him. There was another minor trouble caused by a robber chief Bacha-i-Sakoo, but he had learnt from Kabul that he too had been driven.

In conclusion, the Consul reiterated that the King had an overwhelmning following and no power on earth could have made him abdicate bot his own free will.

HOW AMANULLAH WAS FORCED TO ABDICATE

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REBELS ADVANCE ON KABUL

NEW DELHI, Janrary 15.

The story of King Amanullah's ablication shows that on the 13th. the King's troops were forced to evacuate Kohidaman Valley under heavy rebel pressure, during the night Baqha-I-Saquo entered Kabul Valley where he surrounded the important village of Del Kipak about three miles west of Kabul. This village was the local headquarters of the King's troops and on the night of the 13th was captered by Bacha with a large garrison and some grns. On the 14th the rebels continuel their advance on Kabul and after bombardment with captured guns soon captured Baghi Bala Hills overlooking the outskirts of Kabul.

AMANULLAH ABDICATES.

About mid-day, King Amanullah abdicated in favour of his brother Prince Inayatullah and the latter was then and there crowned the King of Afghanistan. The ex-King was n Kabul on the evening of the 14th.

At the same time, a party of Mullas and religious lealers from Kabul proceeded to Bagh Bela and got in touch with the rebel leaders with whom it appears an armistice was then concluded. Although at one time fighting was severe in the vicinity of the British Legation little, if any, damage was done and the latest reports are reassuring as to the safety of all foreigners in Kabul, including British Indian subjects.

THE NEW KING.

When King Habibullah was alive the new King Inayatullah was his father's righthand man. He is now forty years of age. He visited India in 1904 and his wife is a daughter of Mahmud Tarzi and a sister to ex-Queen Souriya. His principal hobbies are understood to be shooting, tennis and photography. After Amanullah had succeeded to the Throne he was in close confinement for about three years and he has hitherto taken no part in the Government of his country.—A. P.

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COMMENTS ON BRITISH PRESS

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LONDON, January 15.

London.—This morning's newspapers give prominence to news of King Amanullah's abdication which was first announced by Reuter, and review events of his reign.

An eager despot may conceivably thrust a bowler hat and motor cycle on the reluctant Afghans but, for the emancipation of women anl allround schooling, the country is not ripe", says the "Manchester Guardian". The "Times" hopes that the change means peace and expresses the opinion that Amanellah may leave Afghanistan for ever. But, if the Mullahs have seen the last of him, they may not have seen last of his reforms. The "Morning Post" points out that Inayatullah is the rightful King and if he follows his father's policy he is assured of Britain's friendship.—Reuter.

SARDAR MAHOMED UMAR KHAN'S MOVEMENTS

—:o:—

"REMOVING A MISUNDERSTANDIN'G

PESHAWAR, Jan. 14.

In an interview with a representative of the "Sarhad," Peshawar, Khan Mohomed Akram Khan, a landlord of Khadmi District, Peshawar, made the following statement:—

"It is stated in newspapers that Sardar Mohomed Umar Khan, while deserting from India, spent a night with one of his Khan relatives in Utmanzai. As my step-brother, unfortunately, is linked in female relation with the Sardar, misunderstanding can arise that he might have spent a night with me, or with my brother. On enquiry I find that Qazi Abdul Aas accompanied him. I strongly contradict that he either stayed with me or with my brother.

I am at present not prepared to mention the name, etc., of the person who accompanied him from Utmanzai, and the words said to have been uttered by the Sardar. Had he spent a night with me or within the area of my information I would have handed him over to Government. I am a loyal subject of British Government, and my son Mohomed Aslam Khan, agriculturist of the University of Reeding, is at present in Afghanistan. Therefore I see it necessary to remove the misunderstanding and make out that [illegible]

PRINCIPAL'S HUMILIATING TERMS TURNED DOWN

STUDENTS RESOLVE TO HOLD OUT

UNDERGRADUATES MUST BE INFLUENCED BY POLITICAL CURRENT SAYS MUNSHI

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 15.

It is understood that Mr. Findlay Shirras the principal of the Gujarat College proposed three conditions for a settlement of the strike of the students of the college to Mr. Kanaiyalal Munshi M. L. C. this morning.

(1) A deputation of the students should express regret on behalf of the students (2) a third party should defray the cost of the examination namely two annas per student and (3) the examination should be compulsory for those students that have not so far appeared for the examination.

These conditions were considered humiliating by the students and were not accepted by them.

MUNSHI ADDRESSES STUDENTS.

Addressing a meeting of students this evening Mr. Kanaiyalal Munishi said that he had tried to ascertain the position of the two parties but had found a great difference of opinion between them. He added it was natural that when the whole of India stood against the Simon Commission the students should be as indignant as those who were elders. Their action was perfectly legitinate and the College the students.

The authority of the College Authorities was final inside the College within the College hours but outside the College it was a privilege of the undernduates to be guided by the political currents and they were not bound to be slaves of the educational nachinery.

Concluding he exhorted the students to fight in a dignified namer as students of other College were looking to them.

It was announced at the meeting that from to-morrow series of lectures will be arranged for them every day. A Students advisory Committee as also formed for advising the students in the conduct of the strike.—A. P.

LADY STUDENTS DO PICKETING

NO STUDENT ENTERS EXAMINATION HALL

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 15.

To-day being the examination day, the students of the F. Y. A. Class of the Gujarat College mustered in large numbers round King George V. Hall where the examination was to take place. The lady students were picketing. Not a single student entered the Hall. Mr. Kaniyalal Munshi, M. L. C., has arrived here on professional work. He called on the Principal of the College but, it is understood, nothing came out of the interview. He is to address a meeting of the students this evening.—A. P.

ALWAR'S SILVER JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS

VARIOUS EXHIBITIONS OPENED

ALWAR, Jan. 15.

Among the guests who have arrived in connection with the Silver Jubilee celebrations are Sir Hari Kishen Kaul, Sir Shadi Lal, and Dr. Ansari. Pandit Motilal Nehru is expected to-morrow. The Ruling Princes' specials are timed to arrive this evening when public receptions will be accorded.

EXHIBITIONS OPENED.

Industrial, agricultural and arts exhibitions were opened this morning before a distinguished gathering. All exhibits in the Arts Pavilion are contributions from Alwar and modern agricultural implements are demonstrated The Revenue Member in the course of a speech pointed out that 55 per cent. of land was under the plough and 75 per cent. under irrigation from 127 'bands' (dams) constructed at a cost of over seventy lakhs, one 'band' alone costing over 16 lakhs. Under a scheme for encouraging agricultural settlements, over 50,000 acres were brought under the plough last year.—A. P.

TEMPORAL AUTHORITY OF VATICAN RECOGNISED

POPE COMPENSATED

AN AGREEMENT WITH ITALIAN GOVT.

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Rome.—It is stated on good authority that an agreement has been reached in the solution of the question dealing with the temporal authority of the Vatican which has long vexed Italian politicians and the Church. The agreement extends the Vatican territory on the southeast of the Vatican Gardens, several hundred acres of which will enjoy extra-territorial rights, and from a small State, somewhat on the lines of San Marino. The Italian Government will also abrogate the law of Guarantees of 1871, which the Papacy has never acknowledged, and will grant the Pope an indemnity estimated at one million gold lire towards the loss sustained through the loss of temporal power.—Reuter.

NO IMPROVEMENT IN SITUATION AT HANKOW

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JAPAN TO TAKE NAVAL CTION

LONDON, Jan. 15.

Tokio.—The Japanese Counsul General at Mukden has been instructed to question Chang-Hsue-Hliang regarding the circumstances in which Yancyting was executed.

NAVAL ACTION TO BE TAKEN

The Foreign Office states that as there are no signs of improvement in the situation at Hankow following the protests to Garrison Commander there and to the Nationalist Government at Nanking, "it may be necessary to take a naval action to protest Japanese lives and property."—Reuter.

DISGUISED JAPANESE TAKEN FOR A SPY

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Hankow.—Further diplomatic friction arising from the anti-Japanese boycott has been created by an incident in which a band of the Chinese discovering a Japanese dressed like a Chinaman, took him to strike headquarters, suspended him for an hour by wrists, and administered him severe beating, on a charge of spying.—Reuter.

Viceroy to Proceed on Leave

—:o:—

MADRAS, Jan. 14.

As H. E. Lord Goschen's term of office has been extended by six months, he will continue to be the head of the Presidency till the end of June when he proceeds to Simla to act as Viceroy. Lord Irwin going on leave.—A.U.

PUBLICATION OF "THE LISTENER"

—:o:—

CONTROVERSY SETTLED

LONDON, Jan. 15.

The settlement has been reached in the controversy over the proposal of the British Broadcasting Corporation to publish the journal called "The Listener" under which the British Broadcasting Corporation undertakes not to accept more advertisements for the journal than are necessary with the other revenue to cover the total cost. It also does not intend to publish other papers or periodicals and will not issue publications not pertinent to broadcasting.—Reuter.

AMERICAN FOREGIN TRADE RECORD FIGUR

LONDON, Jan. 15.

Washington.—The American Foreign Trade in 1928 attained the record figure except for the year 1920. The exports last year totalled 5129 million dollars and imports 4090 million dollars.—Reuter.

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PRINCES' CONFERENCE

NEW DELHI, Jan. 15.

It is understood that the annual session of the Princes' Conference opens here on February 11 and will last till the 16th. of February. H. E. the Viceroy will address the conference on the opening day.—A. P.

It is understood that Captain C. L. Pasricha, I. M. S., has been selected for employment in the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, on research work. He joined his new duties on Monday.—A. P.

A COMFORTABLE DAY

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 14.

It is officially stated that the King had a comfortable day. His Majesty's condition remains unchanged.—Reuter.

MARSHAL FOCH SERIOUSLY ILL

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Paris.—Marshal Foch is seriously ill. A bulletin states that he is suffering from heart stack, and requires complete rest.—Reuter.

MARSHAL FOCH PASSES GOOD NIGHT

[illegible]

SPLIT IN SIMON TROUPE

Vested British Interests in India Perturbed

LABOURITES TO PLACATE TORIES

—:o:—

Europeans Asked to Rally Round Associated Chambers

BOMBAY, Jan. 15.

"Clear indications are available," says the London correspondent of the Free Press, in the despatches from India to the British Press that there is a serious misgivings in vested British circles in India that the Commission may after all make radical recommendations with a view to consiliate Indian opinion.

It is also apprehended that the report of the British Commissioners themselves may not be unanimous and that there may be a majority and minority Reports.

As far as can be ascertained, in the event of a division in the ranks of the British Commissioners, Sir John Simon, Major Atlee and Mr. Hartshorn may find themselves ranged on one side while Lord Strathcona, Col. Lane Fox and Mr. Cadogan may find themselves ranged under the leadership of Lord Burnham. It is also likely that Mr. Hartshorn and Mr. Atlee will have to adopt themselves considerably in order to secure Sir John's support.

LABOUR WILL PLACAT TORIES.

In the meanwhile efforts are being made to avoid possibilities of a divided Report. It is reliably stated that Sir John Simon, Mr. Hartshorn and Major Atlee have intimated that they would be prepared to adopt themselves much more to suit the Conservative members of the Commission and also vested British interests in India provided they on their part agreed to certain minimum reforms on the lines of the recommendations of the Associated Chambers of Commerce.

In this connection it has been pointed out that the memorandum of the Associated Chambers has considerably lost its importance by the opposing views expressed by the constituent members and also by the European Association. Efforts are said to be made to secure the acceptance by the Bengal Chamber and the European Association of the recommendations of the Associted Chambers as a whole with a view to enable the Commission to treat it as representing the united British opinion Free.—Free Service.

PROSPECTS OF AGREED REPORT

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REMOTER THAN OVER BEFORE

LONDON, Jan. 14.

"What is the impression created by the Calcutta demonstrations on the Simon Commission, is the question which is sought to be answered by despatches from India," says the Calcutta correspondent of the "Times." The Commissioners are undisturbed at the demonstrations in Calcutta which were total failures. They are in a happier mood and enter upon their task at Calcutta in a more hopeful mood. But all the same the prospects of the agreed report are perhaps remoter now than they were before.

BRITISHERS' DISUNITY.

Continuing the Correspondent deplores disunity amongst the British spokesmen in India as evidenced by the differences between European Association and the Bengal Chamber. No joint case could be presented as serious differences exist. Those differences, says the correspondent, are symptomatic of the inability on the part of those concerned to recognise the changing conditions. Truth is that the Britishers in India assume that little change will be made as a result of the constitutional inquiry without realising that the Commission may not take the same view or aatitude. There is considerable danger of a dangerous Hindu feeling turning to the direction of Independence which is at the present time only a cry which arouse enthusiasm and which is resulting in younger men sweeping away the older men before them. Free Press Beam Service.

LOCK-UP THREAT TO M. P.'s

Comrades Maxton and "Sak" detained at Ostend And Papers Searched

LONDON, January 15.

Ostend.—Five British delegates to the Congress of the League against Imperialism have been allowed to proceed to Cologne after the authorities had examined their papers.—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 15.

The authorities at Ostend last evening detained Mr. Bridgeman, Secretary of the League Against Imperialism, and members of the House of the Commons, Messrs. Maxton and Saklatvala, who were proceeding to Cologne to attend a meeting of the League Against Imperialism, and ordered them to return to England by the next boat. The authorities, however, accepted their parole not to leave their hotel overnight, under penalty that they would be locked up in case of breach of the parole.

In a long-distance telephone conversation with Reuter's London Office from Ostend Mr. Bridgeman (whom "Daily Herald" identifies as Mr. Reginald Bridgeman, cousin of Viscount Lascelles and of the First Lord of the Admiralty) stated that the other members of the party, Messrs. A. J. Cook, Alex Gossip and Mrs. Baruth were permitted to proceed to Cologne. He added that the Maritime Commissioner stopped him, Mr. Maxton who is the Chairman of the League, and Mr. Saklatvala at the passport barrier and informed them that the Minister of Justice had prohibited their entry into Belgium and they must return to London, and meantime, must be held in detention.

Their passports, tickets and luggage were taken away. They immediately communicated this to the British Ambassador at Brussels, who promised to take up the matter with the Belgian Government.

Mr. Maxton telephoned to Premier Baldwin requesting intervention by the Foreign Office.

Mr. Bridgeman was unable to account for the authorities' action in allowing Messrs. Cook, Gossip and Mrs. Baruth to continue their journey to Cologne, while detaining Messrs. Maxton, Saklatvala and himself.—Reuter.

SURAT "HINDU" EDITOR APPEAL ADMITTED

ACCUSED RELEASED AN BAIL

SURAT, January 15.

The appeal of the editor, Mr. Chimanlal Joshi and printer Ambelal Desai, of the local weekly "Hindu" against conviction by the Sessions Judge of Surat under Sections 292 and 295A I. P. C. (Publishing obscene artieles and such as woeld outrage relgious feelings of Mohamedans) has been admitted by the High Court and the accused have been released on bail.—Reuter.

BRITISH TRAWLER CAUGHT IN A STORM

CREW OF 16 PERISH

LONDON, January 15.

Tromso. (Norway).—Three German trawlers which have arrived here report that the British trawler "Thomas Hardy" foundered in a storm in the Arctic Ocean and her crew of sixteen have perished.—Reuter.

PROGRESIVES RULER! NIPPED IN BUD

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King Amanullah's Reforms

The dramatic and sudden abdication of King Amanullah from the throne of Afghanistan has once again turned the eyes of the world to this little mountain of State of Asia.

The strategic importance of Afghanistan has always been regarded as very great. It is supposed to be the key to India. That importance is not diminished even in the days of steam and aeroplane. In order to possess this gate-way to India, it was subjugated in turn by the Salijuks, the Safaris and numerous passing dynasties.

The ancient Afghans were called Pakhtawan and the language that the people talked was Pakhtawan or Pashtu. The word Afghan seems to be derived from the Sanskrit Ashwagan, the domain of horses. The Pakhtus are mentioned in the Vedas. The land is most intimately connected with the geography of the Avesta, and is mentioned in the Vendidad and the Meher and Zamyad Yashts of the Parsi scriptures. The Buddhist period is the most interesting. Its vestiges cover the dominions of His Majesty of Kabul. The Hindu epics included modern Afghanistan in India. Our connection in the Hindu and Buddhist eras is not that of neighbours. The land was part of India.

Thus before the impact of Islam, Afghanistan was simultaneously or successively under the influence of the Hindus or the Zoroastrians. The first contact of the Afghans with Islam goes back to the seventh century. The third Khalifa, Osman, pushed as far as Afghanistan, but he was obliged to retire without effecting any conquest. In the beginning of the eighth century. Abdul Malik Ibn Mervan, the Omayyad and his General Hajjaz, the conqueror of Turkestan, annexed the Afghans to Islam.

Towards the end of the tenth century, one of the Generals of the Samani dynasty which was under the suzerainty of the Khalifas of Baghdad, named Alp Tekin, raised the standard of revolt and independence. His successor was Sultan Muhammad Ghaznavi. He helped the development of the country, created an Afghan army and conquered North of India and a portion of Persia. The Ghazni kingdom was a glorious one for Afghanistan.

LAHORE AS AFGHANISTAN'S CAPITAL.

When the Afghans had conquered the country, they transferred their capital to Lahore. Though Iranian in culture, the house of Ghazni was of Turkish origin. When it declined, Shahbudin Ghori founded a pure Afghan dynasty.

In 1750, the Turks and Russians officially recognised the independence of Shah Ashraf and of Afghanistan, of which the capital at that time was Ispahan.

IMPACT WITH BRITISH.

In the 18th century, Afghanistan came in contact with another Power, the foreign conquerors of India. The last of the Abdali rulers was Shah Shuja. There were dissensions in the ruling family. The British held in their hands the fates of India and sought to extend their influence to Afghanistan. It was necessary to bar the route to India against the Russians who were straining from the North. The British made common cause with Shah Shuja. The armies penetrated into Afghanistan, occupied Kabul and Kandahar in 1870. They established Shah Shuja as King of Afghanistan. This did not last long. The Afghans killed him and expelled the British.

TREATY WITH BRITISH.

Then came to power Amir Dost Mahomed. Next was signed a treaty with the British who recognised the independence of Afghanistan on conditions that relations with foreign Powers should be conducted through the British Government. His successor was Sher Ali Khan. The British found fault with him for his pro-Russian tendencies and sent an army into Afghanistan, Sher Ali Khan was defeated and fled to Balkh. His son Amir Yakub succeeded him and signed a treaty which placed the Afghans in part dependence on the British. A High Commissioner for Kabul was appointed.

The British envoy however was assassinated. The British once again occupied Afghanistan and exiled Amir Yakub to India. The violent step created reaction. The Afghans realised the necessity of unity (the Grandees with their tribes now surrounded the British forces) Amir Abdur Rehman, a grandson of Dost Mahomed Khan, residing in Tashkand, came to Afghanistan and put himself at the head of the movement. The British recognised him as King and cleared out of the country. Amir Abdar Rehman accepted the treaty concluded with the British by his ancestor, Dost Mahomed Khan, reorganised the country and introduced reforms.

AMIR HABIBULLA'S REGIME.

Amir Abdur Rehman was succeeded by Amir Habibulla, who continued the task his predecessors. He gave considerable impetus to public education. During his time Kabul, the capital of Afghanistan, began to take on a Western appearance. In his last journey to Jalalabad in February, 1919, the Amir Habibulla was killed in mysterious circumstances. The mystery surrounding the murder remains shrouded.

KING AMANULLAH.

Nasarulla Khan, the brother of the assassinated Amir, without consulting public opinion and without taking any necessary measures to find out the assassin or the instigator, proceeded to proclaim himself King. At this step of his uncle, the eldest son abdicated his right to the throne. Nasarulla Khan wrote to Amanullah Khan to recognise him as King of the people of Kabul. But Amanullah would not recognise his uncle. The murderer of his father was yet unknown and free and his uncle had not consulted public opinion. Amanullah Khan convened an assembly consisting of the Chiefs of the army and religion and prominent nobles. He publicly laid before them the question of the crown. The assembly was reported excited and dissatisfied with the gesture of the uncle. It refused to recognise him and unanimously proclaimed Amanullah as King. Amanullah's assent to the throne was received with great joy in all Afghanistan.

The present administration of Afghanistan was modelled entirely on Western lines. The King Amanullah Khan took deep and personal interest in all public affairs. The policy of the regime of Amanullah was peace and good-will towards all and intensive internal reforms, befitting the land to be ranked among the foremost. The average educated Afghan could hold his own against any Asiatic, not excluding the Jap from whom he had learnt to absorb the best that the West can offer to the hoary Orient.

After returning from his recent European tour King Amanullah set himself to the task of modernising Arghanistan and introduced many far-reaching reforms both in the administrative and social life of the people. He abolished all ittles and went to the length of styling himself as "Mr." Amanullah. With a view to check the fanatic influence of Mullah he put a ban on the entry of Deoband Mullahs and prohibited Government servants to be followers of Pirs. His most revolutionary reform was the sartorical compulsion of wearing hats in place of turbans and the abolition of Purdah, which seems to have in the end cost him his throne.

ORDER DISASTROUS TO TRADE

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EMPIRE TEA ENQUIRY CONCLUDES

LONDON, Jan. 14.

At the resumed hearing of the Empire Tea-growers' application that imported tea should bear indication of its origin, Mr. J .W. Morris for the Grocers' Federation said that evidence had shown that if as a result of the order more Empire tea was consumed the price would be raised. The price was only kept low by the assistance of Java and Sumatra tea. The proposed order would encourage dishonesty, and increase the burdens of retailers. The proper way for Empire growers to deal with the competition was to show their superiority and not try to strangle competitors by an Act of Parliament.

Mr. J. P. Cassels for the opponents, contended that marking order would be disastrous to the trade and almost impossible to enforce.

The Chairman asked if the opponents would be satisfied with the order excluding blends.

Mr. Cassels: "Yes, I do not think there will be any difficulty with regard to that."

Mr. Hilbery for the applicants contended that the order would not injure the trade and would not increase price.

The inquiry has concluded.—Reuter.

SPECIAL PUBLIC PROSECUTOR FOR SURAT

SURAT., January 15.

Sardar Davar T. K. Modi, Bar-at-Law, has been appointed Special Public Prosecutor vice Mr. Pochaji to condret prosecutions arising from the recent riots in the court of Special Magistrate, Mr. T. A. Fernandez, Mr. Pochaji's resignation having been accepted by the District Magistrate.—A. P.

EDUCATION OF ORPHANS

C. P. MINISTRY'S PROPOSALS

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AMRAOTI, Jan. 15.

The Central Provinces Government (Ministry of Education) has sanctioned, subject to the vote of the C. P. Legislative Council, with effect from 1st of April 1929 capitation grants of Rs. 18 per annum, for every orphan above five but below twelve years of age, who attends a recognised school and is admitted into an orphanage which has been registered for 3 years, under the Provisions of the Charitable Societies Act 1862, and which does not have proselytization as one of its objects. The grant is also subject to the condition that satisfactory arrangements are made for food and clothing, supervision of the conduct and health of the orphans.—A. P.

NATIONAL FORCES MUST BE UNITED

MR. CHINTAMANI ON NEED OF THE HOUR

REGRETS THERE IS NO FRIENDLY GESTURE FROM BRITAIN YET

BENARES, Jan. 15.

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani who is on a brief visit to Benares and will address a public meeting to-morrow in the Town Hall on the Nehru Committee Report in an interview with the Associated Press, said:—"The satisfactory elements in the present situation are: (1) The All-Parties' National Convention has definitely accepted the basis of the Constitution drawn up by the Nehru Committee, viz., Dominion Status for India. (2) Mahatma Gandhi's compromise resolution was passed by the Congress. (3) The Liberal Federation stands firmly and solidly behind that Report. (4) The Muslim League has left the door open for negotiation on communal issues on which it has not seen its way to accept the Nehru recommendations. (5) The boycott of the Simon Commission is as strong as ever. (6) The national determination not to tolerate the present state of humiliating dependence is becoming daily more pronounced notwithstanding all differences on subsidiary matters.

NO GESTURE FROM BRITAIN YET.

This last and the most important feature of the situation is what Britain will be wise to take to heart and ponder over seriously. It is unfortunate that no sign is visible of any such intention on the part of the British Government either here or in England.

On the other hand the ridiculous memoranda of the Governments of the Punjab and the United Provinces betray political blindness of a worst description. They are simply trifling with the situation while occasional public utterances of Sir John Simon justify no hope of anything good coming from that quarter.

DUTY OF INDIAN PATRIOTS.

The one duty then of the Indian patriots at such a juncture is a strong, determined and insistent agitation for Dominion Status and the inter-production of the Constitution recommended by the Nehru Committee. The more united the forces of nationalism in this agitation the greater will be our prospect of success.—A. P.

M. C. C. BEAT TASMANIA

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VICTORY BY AN INNINGS

LONDON, Jan. 15.

Launceston.—The M. C. C. won by an innings and 116 runs in the three-day match with Tasmania. Tasmania in the first innings made 229 (G. Martin 92, Freeman 4 for 56). In the second innings they made 137 (Tate five for 35, Freeman four for 45). The M. C. C. had made 482 for eight and declared the first innings closed. Jardine contributed 214 and Mead 106.—Reuter.

RISAARDL ANUPSINGH'S TRIAL

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SECRETARY TO MILITARY DEPT. ASKED TO BE CALLED AS WITNESS

LAHORE, Jan. 15.

The security proceedings against the leaders of ex-servicemen reached the second stage to-day when out of the official witnesses cited for the defence Mr. Lewis, Additional District Magistrate, ordered the issue of summons on Mr. Puckle, Deputy Commissioner, Lahore, Mr. Scott, Senior Superintendent of Police, Lahore, Sardar Bahadur Santsingh, local police officer and Sardar Bahadur Mahtabsingh, Sikh leader.

DEFENCE HAMPERED.

Dewan Chamanlal, counsel for the defence, pressed the Magistrate to consider the urgent necessity in the interest of defence of summoning Mr. Mackworth Young, Secretary, Military Department, and Mr. Kennaway, Commissioner, also. Counsel further brought to the notice of the Court that the defence was being hampered by relatives of the accused not being allowed to approach the members of the Jatha. Court promised to move the authorities, if they had no objection, in that behalf. Risaldar Anup Singh and Jamadar Sampuran Singh are still in Borstal Jail as necessary formalities are not yet over.—A. P.

COUNCIL'S ACTION

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DIFFERENCES OF OPINION ABOUT ITS CONSTITUTIONALITY

LONDON, Jan. 14.

Two King's Counsel consulted by the Salvationist High Council are reported to have reaffirmed their opinion that the Council's action is entirely constitutional. As General Booth's counsel is of contrary opinion there are likely to be deliberations in the Council when it reassembles to-morrow. They will be very protracted, and will, possibly, last two or three days. General Booth's reply will be delivered at Sunbury Court, to-night.—Reuter.

The Netropolitan of India consecrated the new extension to All Saints Cathedral and memorial window to late Dr. Westcott built at a cost of over two lakhs of rupees at Allahabad on January 15. There was a large gathering of clergy and laity.

COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING IN FOREFRONT

DELHI ASSEMBLY AGENDA

MORE THAN MEMBERS TABLE RESOLUTIONS ON SUBJECT

NEW DELHI, Jan. 15.

The importance which the Assembly members attach to questions of compulsory physical training and establishment of University Training Corps is evidenced by the results of ballot held to-day for non-official resolutions to be discussed in the Assembly on January 30th.

No less than six members have drawn places for their motions on this subject in order to ensure debate and elicit the Government proposals thereon.

QUOTA SYSTEM FOR FILM INDUSTRY.

But the first place in the ballot was obtained by Mr. Ranajaya Singh, who will urgue that immediate effect be given to the Cinema Committee's recommendation by the imposition of quota system and introduction of legislative measures requiring compulsory registrations of persons engaged in the cinema industry.

Mr. Srish Chandra Dutt comes next, but is the first of those determined to move resolutions on compulsory physical training or in the alternative on University training Corps, the others being Mr. Abul Matin Choudhury, Mr. Thakurdas Bhargava, Mr. Sidheswar Sinha, Dr. Moonje and Mr. Tok Kyi. These being important subjects may require full dress debates occupying a greater part of 30th. instant.

Mr. Thakurdas Bhargava comes fourth with a motion ventilating the grievances of the staff of the Currency Office.

Dewan Chamanlal secured the seventh palce and he will, if he gets a chance, press for an enquiry into the conditions of housing, wages etc of industrial workers Raja Raghunandam Prasad stands next with a resolution urging prevention of slaughter of cows for the supply of beef to the Indian Army.

MR. RANGA IYER'S LATEST.

Mr. Lalchand Nevalrai will urge provision of scholarships for Indian students for getting training abroad and Mr. Ranga Iyer will press for the establishment of a Military College.—A. P.

"MR. CHAGLA ON MUSLIM DEMANDS"

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To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As a Moslem I have read very carefully the able statement of the case on behalf of the Hindu Sabha, by Messrs. Talpade and Wandrekar in to-day's "Chronicle". I think they have put their case very fully and very moderately. I think also they will agree that both Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Chagla and their followers or the Muslim League have worked very hard for the "acceptance by the Muslim community", of the provisions outlined in the Nehru Report. If these patriots have failed it is not because of lack of effort, but I think any fair-minded person will agree it was because our Hindu friends on the Maha Sabha and the Congress and especially in the "Convention" have not given them any sort of support. It cannot be said that Mr. Jinnah got the support which he expected and which he had a right to expect at Calcutta. It may be true as your correspondents have explained or tried to explain that Mr. Jayakar did not issue any sort of "threat"; it may be quite true that there was no question of "Accept our Report or walk out threat-", but it is clear, nevertheless, that Mr. Jayakar made it clear what was in his mind—by the manner in which he said—what he did say, (and what he left unsaid), and by all what he actually said —implied. The very reasonable demands placed before the Convention by Mr. Jinnah were turned down without any consideration. Mr. Jayakar sought to impress on the "Convention" that is moderate demands—that few extra crumbs which he, though necessary to carry the bulk of his Moslem friends with him, were so unreasonable as not to deserve a moment's consideration I am afraid that no progress is at all possible as long as our Congress and "Convention" are dominated by such unreasonable communalists as Dr. Moonje and Mr. Jayakar. As Doctor Syed Mahmud very wisely said in his message to the "Chronicle" Congress Number: "Why cannot the Hindus treat the Muslim demands in the same generous spirit in which Zagloul Pasha treated the Copts?" To show the length patriots like Dr. Mahmud are prepared to go to meet our Hindu friends, he proceeds to say: "But the time has now come when the Mussalmans should cease talking about their protection and rights they should work for the country's freedom without any conditions whatsoever", ect., etc.

Now, I believe that the vast majority of Moslems in India endorse every word of Doctor Mahmud. I am quite sure that the Moslem League were prepared to go to any length that was possible, to meet their Hindu friends in the Convention. But can any one say that Doctor Moonje's and Mr. Jayakar's attitude is any sort of response to Doctor Mahmud's exhortation? Is it any sort of response to Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Chagla and their followers? Yet your correspondents agree that the Hindu "Maha Sabhaites" do what they do now—and behaved as they did at Calcutta—"all for the sake of unity." In their opinion—the opinion of Mr. Jayakar and others is that the Nehru Report has already gone "too far" and if it went further: if any more concessions are made to Moderate Moslems like Mr. Jinnah, it would be, we are told: "detrimental to Hindu interests." The Mahatma asks us all to exercise "patience", but at the same time he makes it plain that our patience "must not be patience of the coward." I think it is about time that we all took that wise counsel to heart. There are for too many unreasonable people in both camps.—Yours, etc.,

A MOSLEM.

Bombay, Jan. 15.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES CONCERN FOR "VAGRANTS'

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PLEA FOR RELAXING THE ACT

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COMMISSIONER KELLY ON THE COMPETENCY OF THE MAGISTRATES

Lively discussion marked the proceedings of the adjourned general meeting of the Society of Honorary Presidency Magistrates held on Tuesday evening at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Ishwardas Laxmidas presiding.

Mr. P. P. Kapadia moved the following proposition:—"The Society of Honorary Presidency Magistrates is of opinion that Section 112 D of the Bombay City Police Act, as it stands, results in hardship in many cases and recommends that the Governor-in-Council may be pleased to consider the desirability of amending it in such a manner that whilst providing adequate safeguards, the Law should be so worked, as to afford a reasonable chance to reputed thieves to attempt to earn an honest livelihood."

In support of his proposition, Mr. Kapadia referred to the Bill which Mr. Murzban had moved in the Legislative Council to amend teh Act. The Law as it stood, in his opinion, acted harshly in many instances and therefore required to be amended. It was the inherent right of every creature to breathe fresh air at least a couple of hours after subset. Under the present Law a man who had a previous conviction was with held this right, and though this law helped to check crimes, there was a possibility of injustice being done to many. If therefore a reasonable period after sunset was allowed to them it would relieve their hardships and bring down the number of police prosecutions. Mr. Murzban's bill allowed four hours after sunset.

Mr Murzban seconded the proposition.

HIRJIBEHEDIN ON "ROBUST COMMONSENSE"

Mr. Hirjibehedin opposing stated that no drastic changes were needed in the present Law. The possibility of the Law operating harshly on "vagrants" depended upon the discretion that the Magistrate used in adminstering justice. He thought the Honorary Presidency Magistrates possessed robust common sense to see that justice was done and therefore to amend the present Act was unnecessary.

Major Engineer also opposed the proposition.

Mr. Turkhad pointed out that since the introduction of this Act and the "Flying Squad System" by the Police Commissioner, crimes had decreased by 20 per cent in the city and he wanted to know from the mover whether by relaxing the Act he would like to see crimes being increased even by half a percent.

Dr. Katrak asked whether the mover would be able to furnish facts and figures to show that the Law had acted harshly in many cases? It would be undignified for the Soceity to pass a motion without having before them facts and figures.

POLICE COMMISSIONER ON

Mr. P. A. Kelly, the Police Commissioner said that proposition was nothing but a criticism and condemnation of the competence and ability of Honorary Presidency Magistrates. Section 112 was perfectly simple. They had to examine whether the man was found loitering, whether he was a reputed thief and whether he could give a satisfactory account of himself. There was not a single Honorary Presidency Magistrate, he asserted, who was not able to decide these factors in the light of his common sense. There was no compulsion at all for his conviction and if the police were at fault that could reported to the authorities. The speaker did not deny that the Law might involve hardships on some, but the Honorary Magistrates themselves were the guardians of that.

Regarding Mr. Marzban's bill, the Commissioner said, that four hour's respite after sunset to pick-pockets would be giving them a free rope and and it was between the hours of 6 and 10 after sunset that they reaped a rich harvest. Crimes since 1922 had decreased from 12,000 to 8,000 partly owing to this section and he thought a relaxation might have bad results.

WHAT PRISONERS MURZABAN.

Mr. Murzaban replying stated that he would give facts and figures of hardships occasioned by the Law. He referred to the hardships suffered by them in prisons pending their trial before the Magistrates At least for four or five days they had remain prisoners in cells, and recently when he had gone on an inspection he had heard many complaints from them.

Mr. Murzban was was still speaking when the meeting was adjourned to February 15.

EMPIRE TEA GROWERS' DISPUTE

LONDON, Jan. 14.

On the resumption of the hearing of the Empire Tea Growers' application that imported tea should bear an indication of the origin, the King's counsel, Mr. J. D. Cassels, for certain opponents entirely withdrew the allegation that the Indian Tea Association authorised tea in Germany to be described as Indian Tea although it contained 25 per cent. of foreign tea. The applicants had written asking for the withdrawal of the statement which was described as very damaging.—Reuter's Special.

MUNICIPAL BUDGET FOR 1929-30

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GENERAL DICUSION IN CCRPORATION

HEAVY BURDEN ON THE TAX-PAYER

The general discussion of the Municipal Budget for the year 1929-30 was further resumed at the meeting of the Corporation on Tuesday afternoon. Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, addressing the House first, congratulated the Chairman of the Standing Committee on the ables and lucid way in which the latter had presented the budget in the House. The beauty of the new budget was, continued the speaker, that increasing expenditure in certain departments was met not by touching the surplus balance but by effecting economy wherever possible. In his opinion there was neither scope nor justification for any increase of taxation. The present taxation was too heavy on the tax-payers in the city.

POOR MORE BURDENED THAN RICH.

Dr. J. N. Choksy pointed out that in the present scheme of taxation there was greater burden on the poor than on the rich. Rich men were becoming richer while poor men were being slowly ground down. The speaker then criticised several items of expenditure. Lot of money, he said, was spent on the Haffkine Institute and the K. E. M. Hospital. They could cut down the expenditure on these two institutions without harening their utility or efficiency. The speaker regretted the fact that Infant mortality was still very high in slum areas of the city. He wanted the Corporation to do every effort to keep the slums in a better sanitary condition.

MAIN FEATURES OF BUDGET.

Dr. W. H. Neilson, Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust, congratulated the Standing Committee, on their efforts to balance the budget. Discussing the main features of the budget, the speaker said the rateable value of the city had increased from 11.38 crores to 12.57 crores between the years 1924-25 to 1927-28. Moreover, during the last four years there was an average yearly saving of 18 lacs in the budgeted expenditure. Speaking about primary education he pointed out that during the last 6 years the expenditure had gone up by 7 1/2 lacs that meant an increase of 30 per cent. However, there was much to be desired in that respect. It was, indeed, a commentry on education of the city that they had still to use all sorts of signs to distinguish one candidate from the other at the time of election. Commenting on the waer budget, Mr. Neilson said it was an excellent budget drawn up by the Commissioner. Replying to a query of Mr. Nariman, the speaker hastened to assure the House that Port Trust was not making any money whatever from the water charges on ships.

Mr. Neilson was not in favour of retaliation by taxation, a method suggested by Mr. Boman-Behram. He had an alternative for lightening the burden of taxation which he also along with others regarded as very heavy. If the Municipality, the Port Trust and the Railways were all to work together and reduce charges, he was sure the burden would be lessened. They had all to see that the trade of the city prospered. Prosperors trade conduced to prosperous budgets. For the prosperity of the city, they had to work hand in hand.

SUGGESTION TO REDUCE TAXATION.

Mr. Neilson gave some idea to the House as to the efforts made by the Port Trust to effect retrenchment in different ways. In Port Trust, they had lowered the charges in every possible way thereby effecting an annual saving of 8 3/4 lacs to trade. In conclusion Mr. Neilson gave his considered opinion that the Corporation must strive for reduction of taxes. The burden on the tax-payer could not be heavier. They could all work together for the benefit of trade and prosperity of Bombay, which could be accomplished by conserving their resources, effecting efficiency and economy any by redceing taxation.

After Mr. P. G. Sahastrabudhe and Dr. S. P. Mehta had their say on the budget, the diecussion was adjourned to Thursday next.

LATEST NEWS.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 15.

Enquiries made at the office of the Afghan Consulate General here confirm the news of the abdication of King Amanullah of the throne of Afghanistan. The latest advices from Kabul received this morning at the Consulate Office show that in order to avoid further bloodshed and misunderstanding between himself and his people King Amanullah willingly abdicated in favour of his elder brother Sirdar Inayatullah, whom he introduced as the King to the Throne. The relations between the two brothers have been always very cordial. Sirdar Inayatullah subsequently was proclaimed King of Afghanistan and was accepted as such by the people. There is no further news of fighting from Kabul. —A.P.

LANCASHIRE MILLS COMBINE

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ELIMINATION OF WEAK SELLING

FIVE YEARS' MORATORIUM TO BE SET

LONDON, Jan, 15.

The first combine of Lancashire mills spinning American cotton has been registered under the title "Combined American Spinners Limited." It is stated to be backed by men connected with mills owning several million spindles. Its main object is to effect economies to eliminate weak selling and strengthen the whole organisation. One provisian is that a five years' moratorium with regard to capital that has not been called up shall be granted to shareholders. It is expected that Lancashire Cotton Corporation formed by Cotton Yarn Association will be registered in few days.—Reuter.

PURSHOTTAM SHIELD MATCHES

FIXTURE FOR NEXT WEEK

—:o:—

BOMBAY, Jan. 13.

The following are the results of the Purshottam Hindu Cricket Championship Shield Matches played on Saturday and Sunday, the 12th and 13th instant:—

NEW SOCIAL UNION CRICKET v. BOMBAY CRICKETERS.

New Social Union Cricket Club (1st Innings):—B. D. Chowdhari 9, N. P. Chowdhari 5, Rawool 13, Bhagwandas 10, Narvekar 35, Shindhe 0, S. B. Rangnekar 4, Sawe 5, J. G. Rangnekar 0, K. J. Gharat (not out) 10, V. G. Rangnekar 0, extra 1. Total 92.

Bowling Analysis:—J. V. Dabholkar 2 for 34, V. V. Dabholkar 3 for 17, Kowshik 4 for 14.

Bombay Cricketers:—M. B. Rao 71, G. S. Rao 21, Kowshik 5, U. V. Dhumatkar 51, J. V. Dabholkar (not out) 130, Wagle 46, M. V. Dhumatkar 0, V. V. Dabholkar 9, Bhalerao 4, Haldipur (not out) 8, Gawankar 1, extras 3. Total 340 for 9 wickets.

Bowling Analysis:—Bhagwandas 7 for 117, Shindhe 2 for 46.

New Social Union Cricket Club (2nd Innings):—B. D. Chowdhari 9, N. P. Chowdhari 1, Rawool 7, Rangnekar 0, Narvekar 35, K. J. Gharat 46, Shindhe 6, Bhagwandas 61, Sawe 25, J. G. Rangnekar 12, V. G. Rangnekar (not out) 0, extras 2. Total 204.

Bowling Analysis:—V. V. Dabholkar 3 for 72, Gawankar 3 for 62, Haldipur 1 for 20.

MERCHANT C. C. v. YOUNG HINDUS C. C.

Merchant Cricket Club (1st Innings):—Khanderkar 54, Wovlikar 0, Bhaya 45, Marfatia 30, Rajani 10, Damania 11, Sable 0, Wagle 0, Worlikar 1, D. Merchant (not out) 12, R. V. Merchant 4, extras 27. Total 191.

Bowling Analysis:—V. M. Merchant 5 for 31, Assur 1 for 32, Vaidya 1 for 39, C. H. Chandarana 3 for 43.

Young Hindu Cricket Club (1st Innings):—P. J. Patel 5, J. P. Kapadia 14, C. H. Chandarana (not out) 16, V. N. Merchant 102, T. C. Udeshi 101, Asher (not out) 1, rest did not bat, extras 12. Total 251 for 4 wickets.

Bowling Analysis:—Wagle 1 for 78, Marfatia 1 for 41.

Special mention must be made about Bhagwandas who bowled throughout the innings unchanged capturing the first seven wickets for 117.

V. M. Merchant secred his century without giving any chance.

MATCHES FOR NEXT WEEK.

The following are the fixtures for the next week:—

Gowd Saraswat Cricket Club v. Bharat XI (Hindu Gymkhana ground, January 19 and 20).

Fort Vijaya Cricket Club v. Maharastra Young Cricketers (Islam Gymkhana ground, January 19 and 20).

New Maharastra Cricket Club v. Hind Sewak Cricket Club (Fort Vijaya C. C. ground, January 19 and 20).

Friends Union Cricket Club v. Young Maharastra Cricket Club (Prabhu Jolly C. ground, January 19 and 20).

MURDER OF SURAT SCHOOL TEACHER

TWO MUSLIMS SENTENCED

SURAT, January 15.

Mr. Dhenjishaw D. Cooper, the Sessions Judge, to-day delivered judgment in the case against two Mahomedan accused Vajir Noor Mohmed and Kadarmia Ibrahim in connection with the murder of a municipal school master Vanaras: Chhibabhai on the day of the recent communal disturbances and accepting the unanimous verdict of the jury sentenced the first accused to nine months rigorous imprisonment on a charge under section 323 I. P. C.

In respect of the second accused the Judge accepted the majority verdict and convicted him under Section 302 I. P. C. (Murder of Vanarasi) and sentenced him to transportation for life.

It is understood that the accused are appealing to the High Court against the conviction.—A. P.

WORKED AND DIED FOR PEOPLE

—:o:—

INVALUABLE SERVICES OF "G. O. M. OF INDIA"

DADABHOY'S BUST UNVEILED AT NAVSARI

The opening ceremony of the bust of late Dr. Dadabhoy Navroji, the "G. O. M. of India", was perfomed at the Public Hall, Navsari by Sir P. C. Sthna on Saturday last in the presence of a large gathering.

Mr. Desaiji Sorabji Mancherji said he was the first to teach Indians the "mantram" of Swaraj. India needs many Dadabhais but to do so Indians should follow in the footsteps of the "G. O. M. of India."

Mr. Kanyalal M. Muzumdar, President of the Navsari Municipality also spoke on the life-work of Dadabhoy, his educational activities in India, his departure for England where he earned a good reputation, by his straightfowardness, not only for himself but for all Indians, and his fight for Indian's cause in the British Parliament giving facts and figures about the poverty of India in his well-known book.

Mr. Pyare Saheb also spoke in eulogistic terms about the great career of this departed worthy.

The Subha of Navsari also referred to the life-work of Dr. Dadabhoy and requested Sir P. C. Sethna to unveil the bust.

SIR P. C. SETHNA'S TRIBUTE.

Sir P. C. Sethna in the course of a long speech, in unveiling the bust, paid a glowing tribute to the qualities of head and heart of that great Indian who was the first Indian M. P. and who first unfurled the banner of Swaraj.

"Dadabhai was a man of the people, born of the people, trusted by the people, he worked for the people and died for the people.

Being a man of the people, he realised their poverty and what is more, felt it so keenly that he made it one of the great tasks of his life to do all that he could to lighten the burdens of the masses and to relieve their growing widespread and intense poverty.

Be that as it may, the fact remains that in the long run, the political wisdom and farseeing statesmanship of Dadabhai Naoroji have been vindicated and the policy he advocated in the early seventees and eightees of the last century, has to-day nearly fifty years later become the accepted policy of Government themselves."

"It is well said that when a great man dies the living seek to perpetuate his memory by raising a monument or erecting a statue. This is not due to appease the dead nor to render their sleep more peaceful or profound, but to inspire the living to nobler and better lives. Man learns but little in this world from precept, he learns something from experience, he learns much more from example and the best teachers of humanity are the lives of worthy men. Where else can we find a worthier and nobler soul than Dadabhai Naoroji?"

AN INVALUABLE WORK.

"It is impossible to exaggerate the value of his work or the greatness of his services in the field of Indian politics. He was always conscious of the benefits of British rule, he recognised that it was on the whole a beneficient and progressive force and stood strongly for the British connection.

I for one verily believe that if Dadabhai Naoroji were alive to-day and taking an active part in politics he would have stoutly opposed the cry for Independence which is raging at present in certain quarters. Nay, those parties would have been brought round by Dadabhai to the views he held all throughout his life of keeping within the British Empire.

Whilst he always favoured the British connection he also realised its evils and never failed to point out its defects and suggest remedies."

ALLAHABAD'S NEW JUDGE

JUSTIC J. D. YOUNG TAKES HIS SEAT

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 15.

Mr. John Douglas Young appointed to succeed Sir Cicil Walsh took his seat this morning as a Puisne Judge of the Allahabad High Court. Chief Justice, Sir Grinwood Nears in welcoming him hoped the new judge would be as happy in India as he had been at home.

Mr Justice Young thanking the Chief Justice said when the opportunity came to serve in India he was delighted to accept it as he had great sympathy with India and Indians and everything connected with India.—A. P.

THE MERCANTILE MARINE

—:o:—

CENTRALISATION OF ADMINISTRATION

MADRAS, Jan. 14.

Mr. J. A. Woodhead, Joint Secretary, Commerce Department, Government of India, arrived in Madras to-day. He has been specially deputed by the Government to report upon the centralisation of the administration of the Mercantile Marine. Mr. Woodhead leaves for Calcutta on Wednesday.—A.P.

REFORMS IN INDIAN STATES

Need for People's Organisation

SOUTH INDIAN STATES PEOPLES' CONFERENCE

Sir M. Visvesvaraya's Presidential Speech

—:o:—

The following are the concluding portions of Sir M. Visvesvaraya's Presidential address at the South Indian States Peoples' Conference:—

It would appear that British statesmen are awaiting reports from the Commission and the Committee they have appointed before they lay down the main lines of advance. British statesmen know already too clearly the true inward state of things and the real wants of this country. If they were in earnest, they could easily have laid down the main outlines of an enlarged constitution and appointed a Commission to work out the details.

Be that as it may, it is to be hoped when the reports are received, the British Government will arrange for a Round Table Conference with the leading representative Indians and take steps to authoritatively lay down a scheme which will stand the test of time. In our opinion, provision should be made in any suggested scheme for the following essentials:

(1) A Federal Union of British Provinces and Indian States.

(2) Establishment of Responsible Government within the States within a reasonable period, in no case exceeding 15 years.

(3) Reasonable guarantees for British trade, industry, investments and other vested interests to render future developments easy and harmonious relations possible.

(4) Guarantees for the maintenance of the rights and privileges of Rulers of Indian States so that there may be no hinndrance to the establishment of constitutional monarchies under a strong Federal Central Government.

If a constitution sufficiently liberal and having elements of permanency in it is outlined, the elaboration of the details might be left to a Commission composed of a majority of Indians who should be instructed to get into touch with the Dominion Governments by deputing officials and non-officials or even otherwise, for the purpose. The new Dominion Government can be started on its career within twelve months of the appointment of such a Commission.

ORGANIZATION AND PROPAGANDA.

The awakening among the Indian States subjects and their desire to fall in line with the rest of India and demand a voice in the settlement of their common future constitution have come none too soon. But it is not possible to expect any consideration for their objectives unless the people of the great majority of Indian States unite and bring pressure to bear upon the British Government. They should make it quite clear that no scheme of Responsible Government for India will be permanent or prove satisfactory if the Indian States subjects are kept out of it.

A fairly large number o fpeoples' associations have sprung up in recent years representing individual States or groups of States, to agitate for constitutional government. But a strong central organization is necesary to conduct the work of them all and carry on propaganda throughout the country and all the year round. It is presumed the Indian States Peoples' Conference in Bombay will take up this duty. A Working Committee of 3 to 5 responsible men and a paid office staff will be needed and it should be maintained from contributions made by the people of individual States and regional associations. It would be a business procedure to pay an honorarium to, and the actual travelling and other expenses of, every member of the Working Committee.

The work will not be over if you get a Federal Government for all India and a promise of Responsible Government for the States. A sustained propaganda will be necessary and should be carried on to spread sound views on these questions and to watch progress in the realization of Responsible Government from year to year and even month to month.

PEOPLES' DUTY.

The States people have to-day their eyes and ears open. Their demands are a Federal Constitution for all India and Responsible Government within their own States. The rest are matters of detail. The question would prove easy of solution if the British authorities and the Indian Princes took a broad view of their responsibilities and consulted the permanent rather than the immediate interests of the Indian people and of themselves.

We should not blame our brethren in British India if they seem disinclined to actively or even openly associate themselves with us or champion our cause at the present moment. They are doing pioneer work for us. They need all their energy and resources to safeguard their own immediate interests. There need be no clash with the Nehru Committee Report which in the main is conceived on just lines. Nor is there any need to unnecessarily antagonize the Princes. Their opposition to the demands of their subjects springs from their instinct of self-preservation. But they are greatly mistaken if they expect that they will be able to maintain their personal rule over their people without their good-will or consent for all time to come. Nor is it to their permanent interest that they should take up such an attitude.

The peoples' standpoint at present is one of undisguised distrust and impatience; distrust because the British Government is seeking to make all manner of excuses for initiating a real start, and impatience because every year's delay in introducing Self-Government is so much loss to the people, so much of a distinct set-back in the country's attempt to fall in line with progressive nations. As that outspoken but thoroughly disinterested journal, the ("Pioneer," wrote a few days ago: "Few honest observers of modern India can deny that the present policy of the India Office and Delhi is to deny real opportunity for self-realization, self-development and self-fullfilment."

Reforms in instalments at the present stage have no meaning. It is like expecting a human body to develop by limb—one limb at a time! Being an organic whole, their growth should be nursed in an altogether different way; the prescription of stages will mean prolonging the agony of reforms for years.

It is now generally conceded that Britain has done little or nothing to promote the peoples' capacity for defence or for self-government. The British Government would seem to owe some reparation for starving mass education and industries in the heyday of their power. At the present moment, even such developments as they were inclined to advance previously have come to a standstill. The British official has lost interest in the country, but he still exercises sufficient stiffening influence to keep back local initiative. The result is undoubted stagnation and poverty and, in certain quarters even despair.

It is in the hands of the British Government to evolve a sound Federal Constitution at once, to insist that the existing anarchronism of autocratic governments in our midst shall cease and by means of these two pivotal measures, to see a suffering country started on a career of progress to which she has long been a stranger.

At the present time all parties seem to be converging to the same view—the British Press, the Princes and the National Congress—namely, that the Indian States should form part of a Federated India. They have at last come to recognize that the problem of Reforms is the same for all the component parts of India. The idea hitherto encouraged in some quarters that Indian India should be kept separate from British India has been found to be prejudicial to both. A divided India, as a permanent arrangement, is wholly unthinkable and is fraught with consequences too serious to contemplate.

Gentlemen, some ten or eleven years ago, at the time of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, I was associated with a Committee of Princes and Ministers of Indian States in the discussion of problems affecting the status of Indian States and it was then that I suggested, I believe for the first time, a Federal Constitution for all India. Much water has flowed under bridges since then and opinion now is, I am glad to see, moving in that direction. I have spoken out somewhat plainly because, first, I make no distinction between the States as such and the subjects forming it; secondly, it is in the interests of the Princes themselves, as Ruling Chiefs, to take a larger and a more far-seeing view of their own future; and thirdly, in any constitution that may be evolved for India, the States cannot but come in as an integral part of it. These reforms are suggested after careful deliberation, over years of anxious thought, and if, in what I have stated in this address, I have at times spoken with some emphasis, it is because it is conceived entirely in the permanent interests of both Princes and People. In the last resort, believe me, the strength of a Prince is the strength of his People.

I have at one time or another done some service, small or large, to seven or eight Indian States and have had the advantage of meeting most of the principal Rulers of the States in my time.

I had the privilege of knowing, and on one or two occasions of personally corresponding with, the late distinguished Maharaja of Travancore. There are a number of good, able and accomplished men among the Rulers to-day who can hold their own in any assembly in the world.

If I speak frankly of the Princes as a body and about their future to-day, I do so with a definite purpose. The world after the War has a new vision of governmental functions. You may conceal modern ideas from the more ignorant subjects for a time but you cannot prevent their infiltration from all of them for all the time. The autocratic form of government is fast getting out of date; safety lies in open dealing and publicity. The Princes should modernise their States, train the talents of their peoples, pour knowledge and skill into them, and raise them, and themselves rise with them.

At the same time, there is a corresponding duty imposed on the subjects of Indian States. They, on their part, should remember that they are not to be content with offering fere criticism and that nothing will be gained by antagonizing their Rulers; rather, they should make their Rulers feel their identity with them and with their future fortunes. Also, the more enlightened among the States people should offer their services and co-operation to the Princes to help in moulding the thoughts and shaping the destinies of their States in conformity with accepted canons of political [illegible]

COMPULSORY REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES

—:o:—

EVIDENCE BEFORE AGE OF CONSENT COMMITTEE

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 14.

The Age of Consent Committee commenced their sittings here to-day and Major Ranjit Singh, Dr. Miss Keiss and Dr. R. N. Banerji were examined.

Dr. Ranjit Singh advocated the fixing of 16 for girls and 20 for boys as the minimum age for marriage.

Replying to Mrs. Nehru witness said that he did not think the people considered the consummation of marriage before puberty sinful. In spite of orthodox opinion, if the age of 16 was fixed as the minium age of marriage opposition would not be strong and would die down soon. He advocated only a fine as punishment for offences and the parents of both the parties and officiating priest should be made the accused. Registration of marriages should be made compulsory and the magistrate should be assisted by two non-officials sitting as matrimonial court.

Dr. Miss Keiss of the Dufferin Hospital said that in her experience the average age for maternity was 14. Her ideal age for consummation and marriage was 18 but for India 16 would be a safe age.—A. P.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE AT SANDHURST

—:o:—

ELIGIBILITY OF INDIAN OFFICERS FOR NOMINATION

NEW DELHI, Jan. 14.

A Communique says:—It has been decided that Indan Officers of the Regular Indian Army with the Viceroy's Commissions will be eligible for nomination to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, with a view to qualifying for a grant of permanent Commissions as Second Lieutenants in the Indian Cavalry and the Indian Infantry. The number of such candidates to be selected annually will be five, but this number may be varied at the discretion of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief according to the requirements of the service. Candidates for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, will be selected from those recommended by the Commanding Officers of the Indian Units. No fees will be payable by the Viceroy's Commissioned Officers while Cadets at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and the entire cost of their training at college will be borne by the State. During their period of training they will be entitled to their Indian rates of pay but will not receive army rations or allowances.

Provisional regulations under which Indian Officers with the Viceroy's Commissions may be granted Permanent Commissions in the Indian Army are being published separately and issued to all concerned.—A.P.

New Delhi.—The next session of the All-India Ambulance Competitions will be held in Gwalior from the 28th February to 3rd March, 1929, when Competitions for 12 trophies will be held. Conditions for any of the Competitions may be obtained from the General Secretary, St. John Ambulance Association, Imperial Secetariat, New Delhi. All entries should be submitted in the prescribed form by the 15th February, 1929.—A.P.

HOW RUINOUS RATIO WORKS

—:o:—

STATEMENTS FROM GOVT. ASKED FOR

REPEAL OF REPRESSIVE LAWS

NEW DELHI, Jan. 14.

It is understood that non-official members of the Council of State have not been so active this time in tabling resolutions for discussion in the Council, as in previous sessions, and that except for three resolutions given notice of by Dr. Rama Rao, notice of no other motions has been received. About half-a-dozen interpellations have, however, been sent in.

EFFECT OF 18D. RATIO.

Sir Manmohandas Ramjee, it is learnt from advices from Bombay, has asked for a statement from Government explaining the effect of the eighteen pence ratio. Evidently he desires to judge the effect of the ratio vis a vis the budget estimates now under preparation.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' GRIEVANCES

Notice of a large number of resolutions has been received from the members of the Assembly. Mr. V. V. Jogiah, who has sent in another batch of resolutions, asks for an enquiry into the grievances of employees of State-owned railways.

FREIGHT RATES AND AGRICULTURE

Mr. Muktar Singh has a motion for the appointment of a Committee consisting of non-official Indians to enquire into the effect on Indian agriculture and industries of the existing freight rates on Indian State railways, with a view to laying down a policy for the future guidance of State railways.

PAPER INDUSTRY.

Mr. Tarit Bhusan Roy desires that directions should be issued to local Governments for stopping the adulteration of foodstuffs. He has also a motion for the appointment of a Committee of Enquiry to consider the possibility of paper manufacture in India.

REPEAL REPRESSIVE LAWS.

Mr. Ranga Aiyar's resolutions are for the immediate repeal of Regulation 3 and other "repressive" laws and the release of persons detained under these laws.

GOVT. PRESS WORKERS.

Eleven members, amongst whom is Mr. Aney, have tabled a motion urging the appointment of a mixed Committee to enquire into the conditions of work in different Government Presses and make recommendations regarding the hours of work of the employees, their pay, pension, leave, holidays and housing and the education of their children.

Mr. Muktar Singh has a question enquiring whether the proposals of the Sugar Committee have been finally abandoned.

PORT TRUSTS.

Mr. G. D. Birla desires to know whether the Office of the High Commissioner for India cannot undertake work for the Port Trusts now entrusted to the Agents of the Trusts in Britain, and if it can, what will be the cost of organising a department in the High Commissioner's office with a view to cope with such work.

GOVT. AND AFGHAN REBELLION.

Mr. Ranga Aiyar enquires under what law are the journals or journalists who publish statements to the effect that the British Government encouraged the rebellion in Afghanistan, to be proceeded against, and he will also ask for the publication of the papers relating to this question. The same member also seeks to draw attention to the resolution passed by the National Congress for the unconditional release of the ex-Maharaja of Nabha, now interned at Kodaikanal.—A. P.

Calcutta, Jan. 14.—H. H. the Maharaja of Travancore and the junior Maharani left for Madras, enroute to Trivandrum, by a special train to-night. It is understood that the Maharaja will stay in Madras until January 18th.—A. P.

SWIMMING CLASSES FOR NON-PARSEE LADIES

About 16 months ago Messrs. Dady and Framroze C. Golvala, the Proprietors of the Victoria Swimming Bath started a special class for teaching the art of swimming to Parsi ladies. There was a rush for admission so much so that several of the applicants had to be put on the waiting list. Nearly 350 Parsee ladies have by this time received training in swimming and some of them have already come expert swimmers under the supervision of the Proprietors and the personal guidance of their daughters. The experiment having proved so very successful the Proprietors have now resolved to start from Friday next special separate classes for Hindu and Mahomedan ladies every Monday and Friday from 3-30 to 4-30 p.m. The classes will commence from Friday next. Those ladies wishing to join are requested to communicate at once with the Proprietors at the Bath premises at Kennedy Sea Face.

Rangoon.—At a meeting of Landowners, Sir Po Tha presiding, it was decided to form a Burma Landowners Association and submit a memorandum before the Simon Commission.

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INDIAN CHAMBERS' PROTEST

Mr. M. P. Gandhi, Secretary, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta has addressed the following letter to the Government of India, Finance Department, New Delhi, regarding the strong protest of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, against the recent issue of the Sterling Loan of £10 Millions, by the Government.

The Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commercee, Calcutta, regret the necessity of having to record their strong protest against the new issue of the sterling loan of £10 million by the Government, and the way in which it has been placed upon the market. Their object in making this representation is not so much to lodge a formal protest against the particular issue as to call attention to the seriousness of the situation which has arisen during the past two years and of impressing upon the Government the need of a reversal of the policy which has been unmistakably leading to a parlous state of things.

From 1930 onwards the Government will have to redeem large sized maturities and the consequences of any false step at present are likely to be very serious. Unless steps are retraced and fresh start made, the credit of the country which has already suffered a setback is likely to undergo further disintegration. In the event of the Government persisting in their present policy the borrowing rate will have to be raised and further liabilities to be incurred with the result that the general budgetary position itself would be prejudically effected. It is of the utmost importance that during the current year a serious and sincere effort should be made to analyse the situation and to find out the root cause of the financial malady from which the country seems to be suffering. The Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce hope that the Government would give its most careful consideration to this matter and would agree with them that what is most needed to improve the situation is a new orientation in the financial policy which they have been hitherto pursuing.

NO BORROWING IN FOREIGN MARKET

The raising of money abroad has never been viewed with satisfaction or approval by Indian public opinion, and protests against the method have found expression both inside and outside the Indian Legislature. The late Finance Member was able to pride himself on the fact that India had not to resort to any external borrowing in the years 1924-25, 1925-26 and 1926-27. In the budget for 1927-28 there was not provison for any external borrowing, and yet as a result of the partial failure of the rupee loan, Government had to issue a sterling loan of 7 1/2 million in the London Market. The causes of the failure of the rupee loan are on an impartial view of things to be found in the expedients which Government had to resort to for maintaining the ratio which they had, in the teeth of Indian opposition placed on the statute book in March 1927. The enthronement of 18d. meant serious deflation and there was a decline in the value of gilt-edged securities. Positive disturbance of the market was caused by sale of Government securities in the Paper Currency Reserve, and the confidence in the investing public in such investments was shaken. To tide over the difficulty caused by the failure of the rupee loan Government issued Treasury Bills; The success of the Treasury Bills policy presupposes such a satisfactory cash position as to enable Government to borrow at competitive rates. Here in this case, the Indian Treasury found itself in such a depleted condition in regard to its cash balance that instead of controlling the market, it came to be controlled by the market. Then came the 1928 loan in connection with which Government had to offer more attractive terms than in the previous two years. Even so, the majority of the subscriptions were for the short term loan of 1934 a kind of borrowing which the late Finance Member had once prided himself on avoiding. Thereafter the sales of Treasury Bills were resumed and the Government securities market once again witnessed a break in values. There was no provision in the budget for 1928-29 for any sterling loan, but again hopes have failed to materialize and Government have had to approach the London market for accommodation. India's credit, however, in the London money market does not stand where it did and though the issue price was 91 per cent instead of 91-1/2 per cent last time the market could not absorb the entire amount offered.

DISQUIETING SITUATION.

The situation at present is disquieting and deplorable in the extreme. The decline in value of securities; the failure of rupee loans compelling Government to resort to external borrowing; the tightness of the money market necessitating a bank rate of 7 per cent at the beginning of the season; the occurrence of an unprecedented scale of mill-strikes; an all-round trade depression—all these are the results of a financial policy which has proved and is proving disastrous to the best interests of the country and the continuance of which can only mean the complete paralysis of the country's economic life.

My Chamber would like to impress upon the authorities that the Indian gilt-edged market has been considerably demoralised and it is the duty of the Government to take suitable measures to impart a healthy tone to it. To this and they will have to effect economies in their expenditure on revenue or capital account. Their new loan programme should be cut down to the minimum and if possible they should [illegible] coming into the market during the current year for either short term [illegible] however, can prove nothing better than palliatives and the main question which should engage the serious attention of the Government is that of tackling the evil at its real source which my Committee have little hesitation in affirming, is to be found in the maintenance of an unnatural and unjustified ratio and the consequent contractions of currency.

In conclusion, my Chamber would like to emphasise the need in the case of a loan like this of wider publicity especially of a longer notice to the Indian markets so as to give sufficient time and opportunity to Indian investors to take advantage of such issues.

VALLTHOL NA RAYANA MENON

(Continued from page 6).

began to captivate the heart's of the people. Naturally this departure from accepted conventions brought in its wake dissension, and two schools of Malayalam poetry sprung up, one the old classical school, and the other the reformed school. This opposition did not deter Vallathol from his great task of reform, and he and his followers have accomplished during the last two decades more for the enrichment of true Malayalam literature, than in the past three hundred years. He is at present touring the country for the collection of funds to establish an institute for the preservation of the indigenous system of Kerala Art.

A NEW OUTLOOK.

As a poet Vallathol occupies one of the foremost places among the great masters of Malayalam poetry. The true genius of Vallathol grew with age, and his early attempts at poetry deserves only a passing notice. Amongst his early writings mention must be made of a Kavya in Malayalam on the Sanskrit model called "Chitra-Yoga" and a metrical rendering of Valmiki's "Ramayana." Both these, no doubt, possess many qualities which are not to be found in contemporary literature of the same kind. It is in his lyrical poems, product of the poet's mature age, composed mostly in Dravidian metres that his genius fully shows forth. The five volumes of his lyrical poems called "Sahitya-Manjari", collected and edited by Prof. K. M. Panikkar, himself a poet and critic of no mean order, will stand for ever as the crowning glory of Malayalam literature for all time to come. Some of these small poems are so excellent, that they could rightly claim a worthy place amongst the masterpieces of the world. The poet's welcome to Mahatma Gandhi when he visited Kerala under the caption "My Guru" is considered by many as the greatest tribute rendered to that great soul in any language. His two translations of "Pancha-Ratram" and "Ooru-Bhangam" two of the most beautiful one-act dramas of Bhasa deserve special mention. Although translations, the force and beauty of the originals have been so well maintained, that in some places, it could even be said that the translation has surpassed the original.

Vallathol has not only been the author of a new outlook in Malayalam Poetry, but has also, through his powerful pen, helped to improve the social and national outlook of the people of Kerala. Every deserving cause found in him a sympathetic and ready advocate. His powerful attacks against untouchability and other social evils, have to a great extent smoothed the path of social reformers in Malabar, the arduousness of whose task only those conversant with conditions in Kerala can realise. His national songs breathe with such lofty patriotism that they are sure to inspire the youth of Kerala for generations to come. Space will not permit to go into the merits of the great poet's work in detail, but it will not be an exaggeration to say that Vallathol's cosmopolitanism, patriotism, desire for truth, and human sympathy, have transformed the whole outlook of Malayalam literature, and has infused it with a new life, which is bound to have a lasting influence on the cultural regeneration of Kerala.

We wish the poet all success in his great mission, and sincerely hope that he will have the sympathy and support of every well-wisher of his country. Vallathol is a national asset of the first order, and to encourage him in his task is to help in the regeneration of our Motherland.

JAVA'S THREAT TO INDIA

—:o:—

SWAMPING OF SUGAR MARKET: COMING STRUGGLE.

"Java is almost certain to endeavour to swamp the Indian market with her sugar as there is no other visible outlet for her production."

This statement is made by Mr. Wynne Sayer, Secretary, Sugar Bureau, in connection with the Agricultural Research Institute at Pusa. He further states:—

The attention of those interested in the development of the Indian Sugar industry is drawn to the progress being made in foreign countries and the efforts that should be made to deal with such competition. There is no other agency in this country to place such up-to-date information before the public. But something more than this is required to be done if sugarcane cultivation is to continue to pay the ryots in the future. From the latest information in the possession of the Bureau, it can be confidently asserted that the already strong position of Java has been further strengthened by the remarkable achievements of the P. O. J. cane 2878 in the year 1927-28, and with the very low figure at which Java is able to make a maund of white sugar direct from cane, it is almost certain that she will endeavour to swamp the Indian market with her sugar as there is no other visible outlet for her production.

It appears to me that if the recommendations of the Sugar Committee could have been caried out shortly after they were made, India would have been better able to face this situation. At present we can only watch and hope that in the coming struggle the sugar industry may receive such assistance as is [illegible]

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MAN WITHOUT "NERVES"

—:o:—

SOMERSAULTING MOTORIST DESPISES DEATH

Marshol Desprez, who defies death every night when double somersaulting in a racing car as it rushes down from a height of nearly 100 feet has an interesting history.

"I saw such a lot of death around me on the Somme and at Arras," he told a representative of the "The Englishman" that it has lost its fears for me and I despise it."

The Desprez Brothers are under a contract with Karlekar's Circus having accepted a remunerative offer Professor Shurker Rao on the eve of their departure for Canada from Italy.

THROUGH THE WAR.

They were born in Paris where their father had flourishing Cafe until the war broke out and ruined his business.

On the outbreak of war all three brothers joined the colours. Antoine and Marshal, who are in Calcutta were drafted into the Artillery. They saw the severest fighting during 1916, 1917 and 1918 and, it was here that Marshal developed an utter disregard of danger.

Although his eldest brother was twice severely wounded Marshal came out "without a scratch."

"That luck," he said "has stuck to me. I have had dozens of accidents while performing my act but I have not been incapaciated."

After the war Antoine by hard work saved enough money to form a Circus which the other brothers joined and subsequently appeared in daring feats.

They looped the loop on a motor-cycle and tamed lions.

While engaged in these daring stunts, the eldest brother, who is an engineer by profession, hit upon the novel idea of designing an authomobile which would loop the loop. After years of experimenting he achieved his aim but not before Marshal, who performs the feat, had met with several nasty accidents.

At first they endeavoured to make the automobile jump forward but failed.

Eventually he succeeded in getting the automobile to make a reverse somersault with the aid of a special compensating device, and after further experimenting a double somersault was performed.

Desprez stated that while in Germany desperate efforts were made by German Engineers to copy his model, but they were able to make the car give only one somersault.

The starting point in the amazing stunt is 15 metres from the ground, and the speed at which the car descends is 90 kilometres. The distance covered in mid-air by the double-loop is 12 metres.

"My life" continued Marshal, "is daily in my brother's hands as he is in charge of the entire mechanism. The slightest misaligment or fault in the mechanism would be my death."

GERMAN THEATRES CRASH.

Questioned whether he had met with any serious accidents Desprez smiled.

"It is all in the day's work and I have met with dozens of accidents."

The most serious was while performing in a theatre at Dusseldorf where, owing to the boarded floor not being strong enough to unhold the weight of the machine, he dropped with his car when half-way down. He broke his thigh and fractured his knee-cap.

The Desorez Brothers have performed their daring stunt in almost every capital of Europe. They have performed before Royalty.

They were last in Italy whence they intended to go to Canada, but they received a tempting offer from Professor Shunker Rao and came to India instead.

Asked what he thought of Indian as compared with European audiences Desprez said they were very appreciative of a really good feat.

Money Market

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Ja. 15.

B. C. RATE:—
T T 1/6.
D D 1/6 1/32.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32
Banks Selling D. D. 1/6 1/16
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 Jan.
Banks Selling T T 1/6. Feb.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/16
Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/32
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/16 Jan.

NEW YORK:—
B. C. T. T. 275 1/4
Banks Selling T T 275
Banks Buying T T 274
Banks Buying 3 months 268-1/2.

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 930.
Banks Buying D D 940
Banks Buying 3 Mos 955

JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 124-1/2
Banks Buying 60 days 121.

HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 138

SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 175 3/4

SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 154-1/2

JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 90-3/4.

CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 4.85 1/8 14th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/7 7/16 15th inst.
London/Japan 1/10 5/16 14th inst
London/Paris 124.15 14th inst
London/Belgium 34.90 14th inst
London/Switzerland 25.20 1/2 14th inst
London/Italy 92.70 14th inst
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4-4-11-1/2 14th inst £4-4 11 1/2 12th inst.
Silver London Ready 26 7/16 14th inst. 26 7/16 12th inst
Silver London Forward 26 1/2 14th inst 26 1/2 12th inst
Silver New York Ready 57 3/4 14th inst 57 3/4 12th inst
London Discounts 3 Mos 4 5/16 p.c.; 14th inst 4 5/16 p.c.; 12th inst.
London Discounts 6 Most 4 3/8 14th inst 4 3/8 p.c.; 12th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c. Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 p.c.
Money: Inter Bank Call 5-1/2 p.c. 3 mos 5-1/2 p.c. 6 mos 5-1/4 p.c. 12 mos 4-1/2 p.c.
Tone:—In Demand.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 15.

3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 72/14/6
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 92/12.
4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 92/4
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 84/6
4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/8.
4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94/6
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99/4
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100/8
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 101
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 104/2
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/6.
6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 108/2
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 82/8
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs 81/10
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 81/12.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110/2.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 106/12

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WISDOM IN WIT

A LECTURE BEFOR ROTARIA E CALCUTTA

Under the title of "Epigrams and Epitaphs" Mr. A. H. Watson gave an interesting and humorous address at the meeting of the Rotary Club at Peliti's, Calcutta.

The speaker opened with the remark that it was not easy to define an epigram. Many first class minds had been applied to the problem and had not evolved a comprehensive definition.

Dictionaries state that "an epigram is a verse or short poem ending in some ingenious or witty turn," but that failed to cover all the epigrams in prose.

The man who wrote "the Bible story begin with a man and a woman in a garden and end with revelations" achieved an almost perfect epigram.

Similar to that, and equally familar was the reference to the marriage service as "opening with 'dearly beloved brethren' and ending in 'amazement'."

Of much the same order was the observations that "men may talk as they will of the decay of religion but the faith that gave birth to Green Chartreause can never really die."

These things had wit and ingenuity although they were not in verse. More elaborate was an epigram of older date. "I will let him do anything to me but paint my portrait," said Dr. Ratcliffe of Sir Godfrey Kneller, the most renowned portrait painter of his day. "I will take anything from him," said Kneller, "except his physic."

These impromptu were epigrams of a high order. More recent were such observations as "if husbands went everywhere their wives told them to go there would be fewer divorces but more widows," and no woman can do anything with a man so long as some other woman feels sorry for him."

The coining of this sort of thing had become a trick, and countless examples could be cited.

ALAS, THE DEVIL.

The epitaph and epigram were often combined. An excellent example was one attributed, perhaps wrongly, to Mr. Gladstone. It was written on Robert Lowe, afterwards Lord Sherbrooke, when he was assailing those who had been his friends and colleagues. It ran:

Here lie the bones of Robert Lowe,
A faithless friend a bitter foe.
Who shall pronounce now he is dead,
Whither his restless soul hath fled?
If to the realms of peace and love
Concord no longer reigns above;
If it hath found a lower level
All must compassionate the devil.

In the time of Charles II epigrams flourished mightily. There was abundance of scholars and wits, some of whom were privileged to make the King himself the butt of their jests. Everybody had heard of Rochester's famous line:

Here lies our sovereign lord the King
whose word no man relies on;
Who never said a foolish thing
And never did a wise one.

Here again were epigram and epitah.

With the Greeks, with whom this art of concise and finished expression originated, the epitaph and the epigram were generally, though not always, the same thing.

In the course of time the epigram and the epitaph began to assume a separate existence. One was appropriated to graveyard and monumental uses; the other became a vehicle for wit and satire.

MERCILESS THRUSTS.

The Latin poets added humorous intention to the Greek severity of form; they were without mercy and some of their epigrams were like the stroke of a poniard.

Among Britishers the political epigram was the most unsparingly severe. It was a political enemy who wrote of a certain peer.

They say he has no heart; but I deny it;
He has a heart—and gets his speeches by it.

The poet was Sam Rogers, of whose extremely cadaverous appearance this story was told. He was passing St. Paul's churchyard when he hailed a cab. The cabman looked him all over with a face expressive of alarm.

"No," he said, "I don't want no ghosts in my cab. I've been had that way before. Go back to your grave".

The literary epigrammatist wat not merciful even to women. The popular travel writer of a couple of generations since was Mrs. Ida Pfieffer. She went everywhere and made a book about it, wherefore some malicious person wrote:

Through regions by wild men and cannibals haunted
Old Dame Ida Pfiffer goes lone and undaunted;
But bless you! the risk's not so great as it's reckoned
She's too plain for the first and too tough for the second.

The epigram might be put to all sorts of uses. Some of the best epigrams were innocent of satirical intention. They were in fact the brief, melodious expression of a beautiful thought.

There was no station in life which placed a man above the wit of the epigrammatist. Most readers of books were acquainted with the pungent lines in which Thackeray summed up his opinion of the four Georges.

The Church had been treated with as little respect as the Throne. The lawyers were a mark for the wit of all who had suffered by the operation of the law, a class which included plaintiffs and defendants. Inevitably the doctors had received severe treatment for the wits.

In conclusion Mr. Watson stated that of Indian epigrams and epitaphs there were a number. In the Residency at Lucknow was the noble epitaph of Sir Henry Lawrence:

"Here lies Henry Lawrence who tried to do his duty."

That expressed in literary form the same sentiment as that inscribed upon the wooden cross marking the last resting place of a hard case in a Western mining camp:

"He done his damndest."

There could be no more complete testimony to the fact that the deceased had lived up to the ideals of those among whom his lot was cast.

THE "TIGER" AND THE GAY LIFE

M. CLEMENCEAU PREFERS THEATRES

M. Georges Clemenceau, the old "Tiger of France," chuckled delightedly when I called on him at his modest little service flat on the Rue Franklin, where he had taken up quarters during the winter months, writes a Paris correspondent of the "Sunday Express".

"I am going to step out this winter and amuse myself," he said.

"No politics then, M. le President?

"Don't talk about them. What does a man get out of it but ingratitude and grey hairs? Look at me, for instance," he growled. "I'm a man prematurely old. Politics are a curse. They rob you of sleep and take away your peace of mind. I don't even read the papers nowadays, I'd rather go to see the girls at the Folies Bergere.

TRIP ROUND THE WORLD.

"Next year I might make a big trip around the world. Perhaps that will rejavenate me. If all goes well I might get married when I come back and settle down like a good taxpayer."

For a short moment during the recent Government crisis in France Parisians had a notion that the sudden arrival of M. Clemenceau from his cottage on the storm-swept Vendee coast might have some political significance.

Perhaps, they thought, the old "Tiger" exasperated with the trend of affairs, is planning to stage a dramatic come back after living on sullen retirement for eight years. I mentioned the rumours to M. Clemenceau.

THROUGH WITH POLITICS.

"Once and for all I want to tell you that I am through with politics," he came back. "Some people think there is glory in it. I will tell you what it is, politics. It's rhubarb. Americans call it apple sauce. I call it rhubarb. Because rhubarb is worse.

"I've never known such happiness as these last few years. I've read a number of books and I've written a few myself. From the novelists and romancers. I learn that life is an unknown and unsounded drama

"Where do we come from? Where do we go?" asked M. Clemenceau. "I don't know Only one thing matters, that is this. Between those two question marks there is life. Life, you see, the more you advance in years the more you love it, the more you know it deserves to be lived."

And suddenly breaking off his philosophical rtverie, the "Tiger" grinned again and chuckled: "That's why I am going to the Folies Bergere.

"Don't talk to me about the debt question or about reparations, or about the Government of France. It's no use."

We had walked down the stairs and Monsieur Clemenceau put up his umbrella. With a light and elastic step, in spite of his eighty odd years, he walked down the street in drizzling rain.

SHAKESPEARE AND KALIDAS CONTRASTED

A POONA PANDIT'S VIEWS

A discourse was given at the local Theosophical Lodge by Pandit B.N. Bholikar of Poona. Professor Mohan Singh of the Oriental College presided.

The speaker narrated now a born idiot, that Kalidas was, transformed into one of the world's greatest dramatists by the blessings of the Goddess Kali in whose temple Kali Das took refuge after being driven out of the palace by his princess-wife. The dramas of Kalidas divided themselves into two distinct groups one depicting the ideal Kshatriya and the other painting the ideal Brahmin. Although the laws of Sanskrit playwriting did not permit tragedy as we understood it Kalidas succeeded in giving us Raghuvanshan which undoubtedly is a tragedy, showing the fall of a glorious dynasty. The majority of Kalidas' characters belonged to the upper classes of society. In contrast to that the characters of Shakespeare were largely drawn from the lower grades and the most appealing and successful among them were poor-folk who had been driven to seek adventures and undesirable low by their empty stomachs Then Shakespeare, as a representative of genius of the English race, preached practicalness as opposed to the idealism of Kalidas who, however, had given us a few noble examples that combined in their lives both thought and action harmoniously.

The president said that both Kalidas and Shakespeare had thrived in great and glorious times, and fully expressed the ideals of their race and age. The plays of both more affective equally, whether read or staged. Both had displayed wonderfully the interaction between character and circumstances. It was natural that Shakespeare who had arisen from a humble position and who had learnt his art in the school of life and not direct from the heaven, should as one thoroughly friendly and familiar with lower and middle class men and women, draw and paint them more extensively and effectively.—The "Tribune."

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CENSORSHIP IN IRELAND

Mrs, Grundy Raises Her Head

—:o:—

The Irish Free State, through the publicity given to its Censorship Bill, and because of other activities by its moralists, has become, with Tennessee, a butt for the wits of the world. I am glad, both for Ireland and Tennessee, that it should be so. Light is the great germicide. When we lift a stone we see multitudes of little black creatures scurrying about, frightened by the light, trying to find some hole to hide in. Our little black creatures are scurrying about angry and confussed because of the light flung on their mentality. writes A. E. in the "Nation & Athenaeum". To what must we attripute the Bill? It is, I think, a consequence of arrested growth; or, in other words, moral infantilism. Hell is more open for Christians in Ireland than in any other country of which I have knowledge. It lies about us in our infancy. Millions of children over the world are terrified by talk of death, hell, and the eternal damnation which follows sin. But most, as they grow up, by contact with literature or life, liberate themselves from the grosser form of these terrors, and come to a true moral wisdom. In Ireland people read but little. About 95 per cent. if boys under the old regime left the national schools at the age of twelve before any real education could begin. These semi-illiterates remain with the intellectual nature and the morain nature stunted in a permanent moral infantilism. Sex in Ireland has come to have an obsence signi[illegible] a fact on which a Freudian [illegible]uld have much to say. [illegible] the only ones [illegible] moralists. Men [illegible] rob or commit [illegible]but venial acts in [illegible]dation of the sex

[illegible]ANTALISM.

[illegible]garded with suspicion. Our delicacy [illegible]ese matters is so refined that in a school reader the line of Gold smith about the seat under the shade—

"For talking age or whispering lovers made"—

was altered, and "weary travelers" sub stituted for the immoral "whisper lovers." Only moral infantilism could prompt that change. A few years ago an advertisement whirh displayed a naked baby outraged our moral guardians so that the billposters in two counties had to go out with paintpot and brushes and put trousers on that infant. That also was moral infantilism. Again to illustrate this sesitiveness, public controversy arose over a song in the Feis competition because the word "kiss" occurred in it. Moral infantilism was rampant in that controversy. We have many, many thousands of such people, seemingly grown up, but stunted and terrified, creeping on all fours in their souls, which are in a state of infancy, feeling still all the terrors of hell with which they were made familiar so early. They form associations whose activities in other countries would bring them to jail. They invade public libraries and burn books which they have heard were evil. Of course, they have never read them themselves. Tolstoy, Shaw, Maeterlinck, Turgenieff, and Balzac are some of the authors whose books were banned or burned.

It was, I believe, members of one of these associations who drafted the Censorship Bill and forced it on Ministers. Why do Ministers accept it? They, I believe, loathe the Bill and its creators, and I imagine the Catholic hierarchy is very dubious about it indeed. These laymen outdo their own Bishops in virtue, and they, no more than Ministers, can stand up against associations of fanatical laymen, who wear a threatening halo around their heads and speak loudly in the name of virtue. Of course, our Puritans are uncultivated, and being in a state of stunted moral growth they do not know their own religion. That is obvios from the definition of indecency in the Bill they drafted. It is only moral infantilism could define indecent literature as anything "calculated to excite sexual passion." These poor children did not know that they were reviving an ancient Manichean heresy by this definition, a heresy which the greatest schoolmen of their own faith had denounced. This definition would suppress in Ireland half the literature of the world wheih deals with the passionate love between men and women.

THE ORIGINAL DRAFT.

They do not trust either Church or State to suppress evil literature. In their Bill they throw the responsibility of rooting out what is evil on bodies which are called "recognized associations"—that is, on themselves. The original draft of their Bill had provisions enabling search to be made in private houses, so that no person could retain a copy of a book the censors had prohibited. There is no damnable outrage on the high soul of man these obscene fanatics would not commit so that none might outgrow their own ignorance, prejudices, limitations, and terrors. The associations are like witch doctors in African kraals who smell out evil. They are to discover the evil in books, and judgment is to be pronounced by a Board of Censors, whose members must know that if they do not prohibit the works denounced they themselves will be denounced as immoral pagans and their characters blackened as only the highly moral can blacken character. There is to be no defence permitted. Justice is not a virtue at all esteemed by our moralists. Let us suppose an Irish publisher to have spent some hundreds of pounds on the printing of a book. The witch doctors have smelled something evil in it. It is denounced to the Censors. The Censors prohibit it. The police must then seize and destroy every copy of the book. The publisher is ruined by order of a Board which conducts its business in secret. Neither publisher nor author has any right to appear before the Board or to defend the work. There is no right of appeal. The Courts of the Free State are set aside by the fanatics. Can we conceive of any other kind of property being so dealt with by a secret tribunal? Can we imagine in the modern world State giving five men sitting in secret the power of taking house or field from a man, or burning his share certificate without trial or defence permitted?

MORALISTS AND VILLAINY.

It seems incredible, but our moralists have terrified Ministers so that they accept the Bill as their own. Moralists on the scent of evil will perpetrate any villainy in the name of God. Our Associations seem quite ready to commit murder, for they are armed with revolvers when they descend on some unfortunate bookseller and burn his stock. The Bill gives them power to range over the whole field of thought. It is not merely what is pornographic which is aimed at. If the Bill was directed solely against pornographic literature, I would have nothing to say. But science, philosophy, political theory, are in danger, for any literature which can be regarded as "tending to be detrimental to public morality" can legally be denounced and suppressed. We know from the marauders' activities in libraries and bookshops that there is no famous author in the world who would not offend these little ones. The Hop-o'-my-Thumbs in life as in fairy tales have a hatred of the giants. Literature among the ignorant in Ireland has come to have much the same sinister significance that Bolshevism has among the readers of the more Conservative Press.

I do not deny that there is a kind of idealism behind this agitation for the suppression of evil literature. It is an idealism which is quite genuine, and it would be pleasant to think of these young warriors for heaven if they were not so childish. If they knew the first thing about the soul of man, that its virtue is to be free, to choose between the light and the dark, and that there is no virtue where there is no free choice. I think this fanaticism is a mood which will pass. It certainly is generating its own anti-toxin, for the educated in Ireland, Catholic and Protestant alike, are bitter in their hatred of the fanatics. It will not be long, I think, before this hatred becomes public, and once this happens therewill be an intellecual conflict which will end, as all such conflicts do, in the victory of the free soul. The fanatics are making life so disagreeable and uncomfortable for the average man that revolt is inevitable. They denounce everything in the name of Goddances, short skirts, books newspapers, theatres, moving pictures. I am an artist and if they were angry because the country was becoming vulgarized, I would be in sympathy. But they do not denounce these things because they are vulgar or unbeautiful. They do not try to create a superior beauty, which is the only way to overcome bad literature. They create nothing and their publications do not rise in literary merit beyond the penny tract. I will believe in no prophet of the Lord unless his words, even in anger, break in a foam of beauty on the ear.

"The Nation & Athenaeum" A. E.

HAS MACHIAVELLI BEEN MALIGNED?

How An Old Myth Has Been Handed On

—:o:—

The 400th anniversary of the death of Niccolo Machiavelli has been celebrated in Europe, and in the United States as well, with books and lectures devoted to what, after four centuries, still remains one of the moral enigmas of modern history: Is the Florentine political thinker to be held responsible for the immoral and anti-Christian doctrines of government which have taken the general and damnable name of Machiavellism from his famous book "The Prince"? asks Count Carlo Sforza, former Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs and Ambassador to France, in the New York "Herald Tribune Magazine." The fact that some might pretend that certain countries of post-war Europe —Italy and Hungary, for instance—seem to have reverted to the theories of "The Prince," might constitute an argument for repeating a condemnation where —a unique case in history—Jesuits and Calvinists so heartily agreed and agree.

DOUBTFUL REMARKS.

But, in the moral world, one must be mistrustful of certain remarks, just because they seem so evident in appearance. And some food for thought might be found in the fact that in Italy—Italy, Machivelli's native land—a regime which may seem to have been inspired by "The Prince" has given hardly perfunctory attention to the Machiavellian anniversary.

Every age has certain characteristic vices, which, at the time, even the moralists fail to censure.

But another age changes the fashion of its morals just as it changes the fashion of women's frocks; and then vain and unjust as men are, they wonder at the depravity of the previous generations. And, as men always do, they want to personalize the vice the error of a generation in some individuals.

THREE REASONS.

But why has Machiavelli been, and why is he still held in such bad repute by those whose knowledge of him is drawn from "The Prince" and not from familiarity with his entire works?

To my mind for three reasons:

First, because his most famous book, "The Prince," is still read and discussed four centuries after its writing, since it is as captivating as a thrilling modern novel—but it is read by a world that lifts it out of its context of fifteenth and sixteenth century Italy, and out of relation to the rest of its author's works.

Second, because the Roman Church and Protestant literature have united, as perhaps they have never united on any other occasion, in fighting and condemning Machiavelli—the former, because the Florentine Secretary, Italian patriot that he was, hated the Holy See as an abstacle to the unification of Italy; the latter, because Machiavelli appeared to unsophisticated Protestant souls as the very embodiment of Paisa wickedness.

Finally, because it is almost impossible to write about Machiavelli in a calm and dispassionate way; most books on him end, almost unconsciously, by associating his political thought with the struggles, political or moral, of the author's own day.

FASCIST "SIMPLICITY."

Almost pathetic, in its mental simplicity is the tendency of persons of the Fascist type, be they Black Shirts in Italy or Steel Helmets in Germany or Camelots du Roy in France, to say that they admire the "brutality" or the "cynicism" of Machiavelli because they are—so they say realists. Strange consequence of the War, of a war fought to make a world safe for democracy, they even call themselves—in Italy and in France— real 'politiker.' Having fought and defeated imperial Germany, they now are copying and longing for all that constituted the suffocating atmosphere of the Hohenzollern anti-chambers. It is these men and their words especially if they come from Italy, that help to propagate the old myth of a cynical Machiavelli.

It is of this cheap Machiavellism that the Minister of Justice in the present Fascist government was thinking when he wrote: "It is from Machiavelli that Fascism comes—both the doctrine and the action."

"THE PRINCE."

This was before his chief more shrewdly decided that it was wiser not to offend the Christian conscience with a pagan display of admiration for the conventional Machiavelli.

Probably the Minister of Justice meant the following passages of "The Prince":

"He who intends to obtain supreme power, must decide upon the necessary cruelties and commit them at once". (Chap. VIII).

"The security of conquest must be found in arming our own followers" . . (Chap XX)

"If the people do not believe in the Prince any more he must make them believe in him by force." (Chap. VI.)

"A prudent Prince is not bound to keep his word, when the reasons that gave origin to his promise disappear". (Chap. XVIII.)

How distant, however, are these detached sentences from the real Machiavelli, as he reveals himself when studied in all of his works, and especially in the most profound of them, the "Discorsi."

No one appears less Machiavellian than Machiavelli does there.

POLITICAL VIRTUE.

In the "Discorsi" the admiration of the philosopher is I vished or the great days of republican Rome. There is always in the word—it is Machiavelli's phrase—the same fixed quantity of political virtue and vice, but this quantity migrates as time goes on, in ancient days virtue had taken up its abode in Italy. Rome therefore was capable of free government. And this he prefers to feudal aristocracy and to tyanny.

In Rome he discerned that balance of power which Montesquieu thought he saw in eighteenth century England, and he writes: "Such was the good fortune of Rome that although her government passed from the kings to the nobles and from these to the people, still the entire authority of the kingly element was not sacrificed to strenghten the authority of the nobles, nor were the nobles divested of their authority to bestow on the commons; but all these blending together made up a perfect state."

PURE OF HEART.

If Machiavelli happened to make the grim statements of "The Prince," he did so because it is only the pure of heart who can say what is generally hidden by most men in the depths of their souls. "The Prince" was a serene survey of the political possibilities of the sxiteenth century. It cannot be understood, it cannot be judged, apart from the period that gave it birth.

More then that. A French political writer, M. Charles Benoist, has written an interesting volume on "Machiavellism before Machiavelli." One may see there that Philippe de Comines—the great Belgian diplomat who was such an invaluabe servant to the cruel and cunning founder of French unity, King Louis XI—had a mind and a programme wonderfully akin to those that "The Prince" seemed to have discovered. One might add that Machiavelli had a powerful excuse, which cannot be invoked to whiten the various Commeses of his century or of the previous one.

A PATRIOT.

Machiavelli was a patriot, a patriot who was seeing his country torn and ravaged, humiliated not only by foreign invaders but by foreign invaders brought in by Italian rulers, who, like Ludovico Sforza, felt more the pride of their family than the love of their common fatherland. The humiliation of Italy was to Machiavelli a personal humiliation, and it was the origin of his meditations and advices. He was seeing the unification of government under monarchies in England, Spain and France, where he had travelled and whose recent history he knew so well, including the dark but successful policy of Louis XI and of his Comines.

He concluded that Italy's unification could be gained only under a single prince and that this prince could establish himself in the existing chaos only if prepared to meet violence with violence and fraud with fraud. It was the political science of the time. The only morality was to dicover the means—no matter whether moral or not—conducive to a great end. There was no time to loss if Italy was not to be enslaved by France or Spain. Machiavelli looked for the remedies at handand of course the remedies were of the same age as the evils. . .

MISUNDERSTOOD.

May one find fault with him because the example of great modern democracies owing their salvation only to themselves, through heroism and endurance in the face of common dangers, was outside the experience of his time?

There had been no great demonstrations, in Machiavelli's time, showing in what spirit a national moral unity may create lasting successes, such, for instance, as the action of France when faced by reactionary Europe and of the Americans in their War of Independence.

P[illegible]tical adventures and writers who court them will always find it easier—and cheaper—to read only "The Prince," and therefore to misunderstand Machiavelli.

Ensu[illegible]

W[illegible]E have opened th[illegible] candidates for the e[illegible] lity of Bombay. The names of which they will contest and the Symb[illegible] Municipal Commissioner will be publi[illegible] charges will be Rs. 10 per insertion.

The blocks must be supplied by the candidates.

Name of the Candidate.	Ward.	Symbol.
LAKHMIDAS RAOJI TAIRSEE	"C" (Bhuleshwar)	Man.
Mr. A. P. SABAWALA, Bar-at-Law.	"D" (Girgaum)	"CAT"
SHAVAKSHA NUSSERWANJI PUNEGAR	"A" (Fort)	Lotus.

Mr. SABAWALA'S MANIFESTO.

—:o:—

Mr. A. P. SABAWALA, Bar-at-Law, the son-in-law of Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Senior), Baronet, has issued the following manifesto, to the voters:—

Dear Sir,

I beg to offer myself as a candidate for one of the 10 seats on the Municipal Corporation from D (Girgaum) Ward. I take a keen interest in all civic questions, and if elected to the Corporation, shall do all I can to serve the best interests of the City.

Amongst the questions to which I propose to apply myself are the provision of better facilities for the education of the working classes, and improvement in their conditions of life through better sanitation and means of recreation. The necessity of providing easily accessible recreation grounds and promenades for the middle and lower middle classes is another problem to which I shall devote myself. These are questions which demand attention as much as the larger problems of health, sanitation and education which are regarded as the primary concern of all Municipal bodies.

If you think I can be of some service to this City, I shall feel obliged by your kindly giving me all or the majority of your ten votes.

My Symbol is "CAT."

Mr. PUNEGAR'S APPEAL.

Friends,

You well know I have been an ardent nationalist worker striving my best to champion popular causes in all civic affairs. Last time I failed to get a seat by a very narrow margin from the A Ward Election. I have not lost courage and faith in the good sense of the voters of this most progressive Ward of the City. May I, therefore, appeal to you to record solid votes in my favour and return me, to enable me to devote all my energies, heart and soul, to the civic welfare and progress of "Urbs Prima in Indis."

SHAVAKSHA NUSSERWANJI PUNEGAR.

AN APPEAL.

To,

The Voters of "C" (Bhuleshwar) Ward.

Friends,

Knowing, as I do, the ways and methods adopted by many candidates I have decided to depart from the practice of engaging Motor cars. I therefore request those of you who think I should be re-elected to the Corporation to be kind enough to make their own arrangements to cast votes in my favour. My Symbol is "MAN."

LAKHMIDAS RAOJI TAIRSEE.

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